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Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
I 1

REGD. NO. B. 1393

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better
I 2

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VOL. XIX NO. 66— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHIJI HURRIES TO DELHI TO SEE VICEROY

Receives Communal Deputations.

WILL MAHATMAJI BE ABLE TO SAVE BHAGATSINGH AND COMRADES?

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here at noon to-day. Gandhi has been asked to see the Viceroy immediately on arrival. He meets the Viceroy at 2/45 p.m. Gandhi had reserved the afternoon for receiving separately deputations from the Hindu Sabha and Sikh and Muslim organisations to hear the point of view of the various sides on the communal question, but his interview with the Viceroy may partly interfere with this programme for the afternoon.—A. P.

MAHATMA SEES VICEROY

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here to-day. It is said that Gandhiji sent a wire from Bombay to the Viceroy regarding the observance of the terms of the settlement in certain directions and that Mahatma Gandhi is meeting the Viceroy at the Viceroy's House at 2-30 this afternoon is in connection with discussing these details.

Gandhiji later meets deputations of Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus on the communal questions. —A.P.

YELLOW JOURNALISM IN EXCELSIS

Fleet Street Goes Mad Over St. George's By-Election.

LONDON, March 19.

The "Daily Mail" to-day in an article headed: "Gandhi Is Watching St. George's To-day," says: "The issue is "Shall India be surrendered to Gandhi and his forces of anarchy?"

The headings splashed in the "Daily Mirror" are: "Stop Gandhi Laughing," and "Put Petter in and Save India."

Duff Cooper concluded his campaign by addressing six meetings last evening. He said: "It is a foul libel to say that a vote given for me is a vote for Gandhi."

Mr. Baldwin in his speech at Constitutional Club hoped that this would be the last occasion when London was held up to ridicule of the whole country.

The result of St. George's bye-election will be declared at midnight to-night.—Reuter.

Karachi Congress Revised Programme.

—:o:—

KARACHI, March 19.

The revised programme of Congress is as follows:—

March 27 and 28—Subjects Committee meeting.

March 29—Open session of Congress from six in the evening.

March 30—Subjects Committee meeting.

March 31—Open session of Congress from six in the evening.

Subjects Committee visitors tickets will be available for sale at Harchandra Rai Vishandas Nagar on 25th and 26th instant.

Delegates Camp will open in the Nagar from 25th instant and delegates are requested not to arrive at the Nagar earlier than that date. Delegates and visitors arriving by special trains and chartered steamers are requested to wire to the reception committee in advance.

All arrangements are practically complete at the Nagar. Staff are however still working putting the finishing touches.—A.P.

K. F. NARIMAN TO 'BE' FETED IN KARACHI.

Govt. Removes Ban On Sidwa's Candidature.

KARACHI, March 19.

Mr. K. F. Nariman is expected here with other Congress leaders on the 25th instant. He will be taken in a procession through the streets of Karachi on his arrival.

The Bombay Government have removed the ban on Mr. K. Sidhwa's candidature for election to the Karachi Port Trust which means that Mr. Sidhwa will now be gazetted as a Port Trustee. He will take his seat on the Board as from April 1st next week. He was returned by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association with a large majority last month, the ban automatically occurring as he had suffering imprisonment for a political offence.

The Congress Reception Committee office will be located at Harchandrai Vishindas Nagar from 23rd instant.—A.P.

INSISTENCE ON SAFEGUARDS.

—:o:—

"Prejudicing Peaceful Atmosphere"

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S WIRE TO VICEROY.

The following telegram was addressed on Thursday by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

'With reference to the statement made by the Secretary of State in the Commons on March 12th, the Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber consider that the words used, viz., the Financial Safeguards referred to in Paragraph 18 and 20 of the Federal Structure Committee Report, *are essential and cannot be abated*, are inconsistent with the Declaration of policy made by the Prime Minister on behalf of His Majesty's Government at the conclusion of the Round Table Conference, as also with the letter as well as the spirit of the Irwin-Gandhi settlement. The Committee fear that statements of this character from responsible authorities are likely to prejudice the peaceful atmosphere which is essential for an amicable settlement. They trust that an early opportunity will be taken to dispel the impression created."

NAVJIVAN PRESS PROPERTY

—:o:—

To Be Returned To Owners.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 19.

The Government of Bombay has written through the Collector, to the Manager of the Navjivan Press of Mahatma Gandhi which was confiscated under the Press Ordinance stating that he should take away the machinery of the press which is lying in Bombay Town Hall and the types etc. which are in the city police lines in Ahmedabad will also be handed over to him. The Collector has written a letter to the Secretary, of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee that the confiscated property and building of the Committee would be returned to the duly authorised person. —A. P.

Suspends Retrenchment

HUBLI, March 19.

The Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has wired to the Railway Board urging suspension of retrenchment orders and reinstatement of retrenched staff pending full discussion between the Federation and the Board.—A.P.

ILLINOIS PRISON MUTINY.

1,800 Prisoners Set Fire To Laundry, Bakery And Workshop.

MACHINE-GUNS AND TEAR GAS IN ACTION.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Reuter despatch from Joliet (Illinois) states that rioting, fire, shooting and tear-gas bombs provided lively evening for all concerned at big new Stateville Prison when 1800 convicts mutinied and set fire to the laundry, dining-hall, bakery and workshops of the prison.

The trouble started following the transfer of the boy murderer, Nathan Leopold and 19 other prisoners from old to the new prison. When the riot was at its height, the Roman Catholic chaplain calmly faced the convicts in an unsuccessful endeavour to calm them.

Machine-guns and tear-gas bombs however, proved more effective and guards finally forced the rioters back to their cells after four convicts had been seriously wounded. Leopold whose arrival preceded the latest outbreak was with his fellow university student Loeb, convicted several years ago of murdering a youth named Franks. Their trial was most sensational in the recent annuals of crime. The couple confessed that they committed the murder for purely scientific reasons in order to accomplish "perfect murder".—Reuter's Wireless.

SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS OF "VIKING."

AIRMEN BERNARD AND BALCHEN'S OFFER.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Reuter's New York correspondent says that airmen Bernard and Balchen associated with a number of famous flights including Rear-Admiral Byrd's trans-Atlantic and South Polar flights are going to participate in the search of the remaining survivors of the cinemaship "Viking". The weather on Horse Island, however, is at present unfavourable for aerial search. It is learned that Newfoundland Government has ordered crews of rescue ships which are held up by the icebarriers to attempt crossing to Horse Island on foot in view of the imminent danger of starvation to which not only survivors but inhabitants of the land are now exposed.

The relief ship "Sagona" which is prevented by five-mile icebarrier from approaching the Island will serve as hospitalship.—Reuter's Wireless.

PATTEWALLAS PREFERRED TO EXPERTS!

Warning To Government To Retrench Six Crores.

ASSEMBLY'S SPIRITED ATTAC[K] BLOATED MILITARY EXPENDI[TURE]

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Though no closure was applied to speeches on second reading of Finance Bill, danger signals were hoisted from several quarters as to the fate of Sir George Schuster's deficit budget. The last two days having been monopolised by back benches, the front benches entered the field to-day relieving the montony and bringing about an atmosphere of reality.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

It was Mr. Rangachariar who first threw the gauntlett and he was ably supported by Mr. Shanmukham Chety. The former, in his homely style criticised Government policy to apparent unconcern of the occupants of Treasury Benches, but Sir George Schuster sat up, when Mr. Rangachariar gave a warning that the Nationalist Party had decided to vote only nine crores of extra taxation as a temporary measure and that Government must balance the budget in respect of the remaining six crores by retrenchment.

Mr. Shanmukham was also effective, but his view on kerosene duty was not fully supported by his leader.

MILITARY ATTACKED.

Sir Abdur Rahim confined himself to military expenditure. Unfortunately neither Commander-in-Chief nor the Civilian Army Secretary (Mr' Mackworth Young) was present to hear it. This gave a magnificent start for launch his attack on Govern- Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar to ment's irresponsiveness and irresponsibility. His biting sarcasm over searching analysis Government's policy of extravagance was relished by the House, which repeatedly cheered him, especially as the Finance Member kept himself all the time noting down every point of attack and nodding approval to some of his complaints. Mr. Mudaliar also warned the Finance Member that the Independent party would vote against some of the taxation proposals, but did not indicate like the leader of the Nationalist Party, as to the extent of the proposed voting down.

WHY NOT PATTEWALAS?

Sir Cowasji Jehangir was another front bencher to indulge in bitter criticism. His object of attack was in respect of the silence of nominated official members, who never took part in the debate, although criticisms non-official members were directed against the working of their respective departments. "If Government merely wanted votes of these members they could have as well brought their pattewalas to this House so that they might enter Government Lobby like so many automatons?"

EUROPEAN ISOLATION.

Sir Hugh Cocke was the only member from the European group, but he gave a clear enough indication of his party position of voting only against the income-tax proposals and no other taxations. Government had on the whole an uncomfortable time and official whips are busy examining the list of those present and sending for those absentees who might support them.

DETAILS.

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Mr. Muhamed Mozam declared that a large number of British troops was useless for the purpose of internal security and was never used and the Army could be cut down by one-sixth, thereby enabling them to make a saving of 25 crores. He also urged an export duty on raw hides and skins.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty thought that the Finance Member could effect a saving at least in respect of the allowances granted to public servants. Why could not the Government of India follow the example of New Zealand where a ten per cent. cut in the salaries had been carried out. He characterised as most unfair the manner in which kerosene duty had been levied and suggested that it would be better to utilise the opportunity to equalise excise and import duties which would bring in a revenue of 70 lakhs on excise and 15 lakhs on import.

SELL SILVER.

As regards the need for gold reserves to build up the Reserve Bank he said that the Government of India had done very little compared with the other countries in getting rid of its surplus silver. He asked the Government of India to sell its silver stock as soon as possible, but if the United States of America were to give a gold loan against the silber stocks this could be used for the Reserve Bank.

NO MORE TAXATION.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that the non-official side of the House was convinced that there was considerable scope for economy both on the civil and military side. He reminded the Finance Member of the Viceroy's address to the Chamber of Princes that: "Taxation shall be as light as the circumstances permit, easy of collection and proportionate to the means of the tax-payer to pay." Sir Abdur Rahim commented: "That is an advice which all Governments will do well to bear in mind. We feel that no further taxation can be imposed without a serious encroachment upon the bare means of subsistence of our people."

UNNECESSARY JOBS.

Sir Abdur Rahim said, India did not face such serious danger of foreign invasion as was made out and the Air Force should have led to proportionate reduction in other arms. He attacked the heavy expense for High Commissioner's Office where there were many unnecessary jobs.

Mr. Rangachariar said, the House would refuse to share responsibility with the Government of India for the entire taxation. His party had decided to refuse supplies to the extent of six crores. As to how they should do it was a matter of detail which could be examined and they would fill the gap temporarily to the extent of 9 crores this six crores would represent only 4 per cent. cut in the expenditure.

Referring to Home Department he said police had committed excesses. He was glad Mahatma Gandhi had not pressed for an enquiry, but Government must learn lessons from the past.

HONOURING FOOLS!

He found that a magistrate who had kept his district quiet and orderly was ignored, while a magistrate who had passed a foolish order under Section 144 and had been castigated by the High Court had been given a C.I.E. (Applause). Was that the way to create confidence in Government? "This mentality must go. Get your magistracy to obey your laws."

Then again, there was no department of Government which admitted the responsibility of finding the economic condition of the people of India and their earning capacity. His Department had no information regarding the number of Indians settled in South America. "Do you wish us to vote

(Continued on page 5.)

INFORMAL CONFERENCE FOR COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

—:-:(-o-):-:—

Mr. Jinnah's Suggestion To Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 19.

"Let us hope that God will help us in solving the knotty problem of communal adjustments". Said Dr. Ansari when he was busy in making arrangements at his residence, where Gandhiji arrives this afternoon and will immediately thereafter hold an informal conference on communal question. Among the bodies which will be represented at the Conference are the Hindu Maha Sabha, All-India Muslim League, All-India Khilafat Conference, Nationalist Muslim Party, Central Sikh League, Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee, Chief Khalsa Diwan and all parties of the Sikh Conference. Moulana Kifayatullah, Sir Mohobed Iqbal, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Begum Shah Nawaz, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Harisingh Gour Bhai Parmanand, Mahomed Alam, Master Teja Singh, Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal are among the non-Congressmen who are expected to participate in the Conference.

Information has been received that owing to ill-health, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad will not attend. Pt. Madan Mohan Malavya is here since yesterday discussing certain terms of communal settlement with prominent local Muslims. Information has been received from London that the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference will meet there about the end of May or the beginning of June.

MR. JINNAH'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Jinnah in a press statement has pointed out that most of his fourteen points on the communal question had been conceded at the Conference and the outstanding differences pertain to the Punjab and Bengal and Muslim representation in the Central Legislature and question of joint electorate. He urges Gandhiji to see that there is a basis of settlement by accepting Sir Mahomed Shafi's offer to Minorities Committee for agreement on joint electorate basis Some Muslim representatives at this afternoon informal Conference at Dr. Ansari's residence here will press his point.

STOP PRESS

GANDHIJI'S ACTIVITIES IN DELHI.

CLOSETTED WITH HOME-SECRETARY.

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Mr. Gandhi soon after his arrival proceeded to the Viceroy's House where he discussed with Lord Irwin for two hours on the question of release of political prisoners in accordance with the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement.

Thereafter he proceeded to the residence of Mr. Emerson, Home-Secretary, where, at the time of wiring (7-45 p.m.) he was still discussing.

Therefore, there was no conference o-day on Hindu-Muslim question as was expected. To-morrow in the morning Mahatma Gandhi is seeing the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and the representatives of the Sikh community.

In the afternoon he will discuss communal question with Muslim leaders and meet the Nawab of Palanpur. Thereafter he will proceed to Bikaner House and will talk with the Maharaja of Bikaner and some other Ruling Princes.

It is understood that the Viceroy has taken advantage of the presence in Delhi of a certain number of the delegates to the Round Table Conference to invite them to meet him on Saturday for an informal exchange of views as to the methods by which various parts of the work in preparation for later constitutional deliberations may most conveniently be pursued.

About 25 of the delegates, including several representatives of Indian States, are believed to be in Delhi at present. It is understood that his Excellency has also invited a few members of the Congress Party to attend.—A. P.

BHAGAT SINGH AND COMRADES TO HANG?

—:-:(-o-):-:—

Viceroy Rejects Petition For Mercy

RELATIVES' LAST INTERVIEW ON 23RD

LAHORE, March 19.

Bhagat Singh's petition to the Viceroy for mercy having been rejected, his father Kishen Singh, Rajguru's mother and the relations of Sukhdev have been told by the jail authorities to interview the condemned men for the last time in the jail on March 23.—A. P.

END OF DICTATORSHIP IN SPAIN.

ALL CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES TO BE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Reuter's Madrid correspondent says that all constitutional guarantees without exception will be re-established on Sunday by announcement in official Gazette. Thus will disappear the vestiges of the abnormal situation dating from the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera.

A seathing attack on the court-martial of Sediles was made by a brother officer Captain Doming who has been arrested and imprisoned in consequence. Domingo said that Sedlies did neither more nor less than Primo de Rivera. Indeed, if anything, he did less for he only conspired against the King whereas De Rivera had conspired against constitution which was above the Crown.—Reuter's Wireless.

LAHORE / YOUNG MEN DENOUNCE DELHI TRUCE.

LAHORE, March 19.

The rejection of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukh Dev's appeal for mercy has caused a flutter here. The Naujawan Bharat Sabha of which the condemned prisoners were members as issued a manifesto condemning Gandhi-Irwin Agreement and exhorting the young men to hold processions, meetings and demonstrations on March 23.

The Indian newspapers are deploring the Government decision regarding the condemned prisoners.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, Mar. 19.

Previous closing	11.24
To-day's opening	11.22
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	11.25
Difference	plus .01

Broach expectation ..... Rs. 207

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Previous closing	5.92
To-day's opening	5.97
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing	5.95
Difference	plus .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Mar. 19.

Silver ready	13 10 0
Silver forward	13 10 0
Lower	9 annas

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Chaitra	39 14 0
Vaishakh	44 10 0

with duty.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANC HOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS
The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bom-
...s to advertisements will be destroyed after

... Vacant.

...TED—AGENTS for the Sale of Girija's Food for Infants and Invalids. Purely Vegetable Swadeshi Food. Apply to:—The GENERAL TRADING COMPANY, 1, Three Rooms, Improvement Trust, Bombay 19.
A R4595

WANTED—A MATRICULATED CLERK. Apply in handwriting in English and Gujarati, stating age, salary, etc. to Box No 769 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4596

WANTED—Young Lady for an educated boy of 18 to teach Indian music "RAG-RAGNI" one hour daily at her residence. Apply stating minimum salary Box No. 768 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4593

SOME PERSONS to do Photographic, Printing, Developing work for about ten days, outside Bombay. Apply with full particulars K C/o RAJANIKANT PANDYA, 41, Bhatinivas, opposite Thakurdwara, Post Bombay.
A 2719

WANTED—A young Muslim worker for Labour Organization, a graduate or a Snatak preferred. Expected to be absolutely free from communal prejudice. Apply Box No. 774, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2716

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, qualified as L. C. P. S. to work in a private dispensary in the mofussil from April 1. Apply stating terms to Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2717

WANTED.—SALESMEN and CLERKS for the Sundry Department of a big firm of Chemists and Druggists. Men with experience preferred. Apply Box No. 773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2715

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK, LTD., 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca. (Bengal)
A R 4564

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SANITARY ENGINEER with a plumber's licence. Apply personally between 3 and 4 to JALGAO ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 47 Apollo Street.
A R4579

WANTED—AGENTS to sell the shares of THE PURE CENTRAL COLLIERIES LTD., 10 per cent Dividend declared for 1930. Apply at 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca, (Bengal).
A 4564A

WANTED—DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 75/-, 25/- T. A., Organiser on Rs. 30/-, 10/- T. A. to organise. Novel deposits and loans. Candidates ready to keep Rs. 300/- and Rs. 150 respectively and join at once only need apply with anna stamp to:—THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
A F

WANTED for the Ismailia High School, Mombasa, one SCIENCE and one ARTS GRADUATE'S, mother tongue Gujarati, salary according to qualifications, second class passage back to India and 3 months leave on half pay after completion 4 years' tour of service. Agreement Essential Apply to THE HON. SECRETARY, The Ismailia Education Board, P. O. Box No. 115, Mombasa.
A 2694

Loans

WANTED—A FINANCIER up to a lac of rupees for an Indian Industry which has prospects of over 50 per cent. profits. Apply sharp to Box No. 767 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4591

CAPITALIST PARTNER WANTED.—To finance raw cotton Export business with China, Japan. Advertiser with long-standing connections, able, experience 20 years. Credentials exchanged. Reply Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 4598

A MILLIONAIRE FINANCIER, enthusiast for Swadeshi is willing to advance a few lacs as deposit to any well-established textile mill in return for monopoly of its cloth selling agency on commission basis no brokers need apply. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L 140

Situations Wanted

YOUNG LADY at present in Europe, would like position as COMPANION or SECRETARY to high class Indian lady. Has had experience. Apply Box No. 766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4585

Profession.

IF you want to earn thousands get Prof. SHROFF'S Forecast of Cotton and Share Markets. One sure New York Cotton closing figure given. Opposite "Pigeonstand", 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P O.
P R 4581

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

	Per column inch, per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1930.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article 92 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1931, to FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1931.
2641

S. S. "TOKIWA MARU"

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived on 19th instant from Japan via way-ports and been berthed at Alexandra Dock No. 4. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are REQUIRED TO ATTEND at the High Court this Friday morning, the 20th March, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 20th March, 1931.
2709.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WAMAN BAPUJI KOTHARE, RAGHUNANDAN NANU KOTHARE and DASHARATHNANDAN SHAMRAO KOTHARE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever, are HEREBY REQUIRED to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 50-52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax Land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaon Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 459 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 60 New No. 553, Old Survey No. 415, New Survey No. 271, Cadastral Survey No. 2083, Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4269 at 71 and Street No. 335, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Zaobai's Cart, belonging to Vasudeo Narayen Zaoba; on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar; on or towards the North by the property of Dr. Anandrao Putoba Kothare and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Dr. Shamrao Balkrishna Naik and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the Vendors and the members of their respective families.
Dated this 19th day of Mar. 1931.
PURNANAND & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2711.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2349 of 1930.

JUSAB RAHIMTULLA ... Plaintiff
Versus
(1) MIYA AHMED HAJI USMAN, (2) NOORMAHOMED HAJI USMAN. ..... Defendants

To

NOORMAHOMED HAJI USMAN,

Second Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE NOTE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit as a Short Cause for the administration of the estate of Rukhiabai wife of Jusab Rahimtulla deceased, by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and praying that the plaintiff's interest therein be ascertained declared and given effect to for accounts from the first defendant of the rents and profits and of the cash jewellery and silk embroidered clothes etc., belonging to the said deceased and the plaintiff and for the necessary inquiries, directions, for Receiver, injunction, costs and for other reliefs. And by the Writ of Summons herein dated the 13th day of November 1930, you are informed that the hearing of the Suit is fixed for the 15th day of April 1931 at 11 a.m. (S. T.) and if you fail to appear on the said day in person or by an Advocate instructed by an attorney of this Court the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1931.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
2731 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1940 of 1930.

BYRAMJEE JEEWANJEE JAMASJEE MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, the surviving partner of the firm of Jeewanjee Jamasjee & Co., carrying on business as Building Contractors and Others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) Messrs. ABDUL HOOSEIN MAHOMEDALLI MADRASWALLA & CO., carrying on business at Bombay as Iron Merchants and Commission Agents, etc., at 63, Dhunji Street, Parsee Gully, without the Fort of Bombay (2.) GULAMALI JIVAJI MADRASWALLA, of Sidhpur Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant at present residing at Madras, (3.) KURBAN HUSSEIN JIVAJI MADRASWALLA, of Sidhpur Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant at present residing at Madras. ..... Defendants.

To,

GULAMALI JIVAJI MADRASWALLA,

The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you and other Defendants, praying 'inter-alia' that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 12,307-9-0 with further interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 1st September, 1930 costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 8th day of April, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of the said Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day.

AND YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1931.
CHUBB GAGRAT & GHASVALA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2706

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2349 of 1930.

JUSAB RAHIMTULLA ... Plaintiff.
Versus
(1) MIYA AHMED HAJI USMAN, (2) NOORMAHOMED HAJI USMAN. ..... Defendants.

To

NOORMAHOMED HAJI USMAN,

Second Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before the Hon'ble Mr. J. Rangnekar on the 17th day of June, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) for an order (a) for appointment of a Receiver of the moveable and immoveable properties of the deceased Rukhiabai wife of Jusab Rahimtulla, (b) for an injunction restraining the defendants their servants and agents from dealing with or disposing of any of the moveable or immoveable properties of the deceased or from recovering the rents and (c) for costs of this Notice of Motion.

Please also take notice that an interim injunction in terms of relief (b) mentioned above has been granted on the 11th day of November, 1930.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1930.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
2720 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT CAVEL STREET, NEAR CHIRA BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for the proving executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Deokaran Mulji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY (FRIDAY) the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece of Fazandari land together with the building standing thereon situate at Cavel Street, near Chira Bazar, admeasuring about 125 sq. yards, and forming part of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's New No. 1839, New Survey No. 200 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1889, of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3767, Street No. 178-A, and bounded on the West partly by a Gully and partly by the property of Javer Jugjiwan, on the South by the property of Vallabhdas Kanji, on the East partly by the property of Valji Shivji and partly by the public passage and on the North by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Cavel Street, near Chira Bazar, admeasuring about 346 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 1839, New Survey No. 200 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1893 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'C' Ward Nos. 3765-3766, Street No. 178-B and bounded on the North by the property of Mrs. Catherine Francis De Mello (Confraternity of St. Francis of Assissi), on the South by the property firstly described, on the East by a public passage, and on the West by the property of Javer Jugjiwan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 267 of 1931 (Goswami Ghansyamlalji vs. Hiralal Mangimal), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will (THIS DAY), FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Ornaments such as pearl, kanthis, chain of khakha pearls, forehead ornament set with diamonds, pearls and ruby, pearl Jadavs, necklace; bangles; valis, chelkadi; kalungi, kaddas, chudis, jugnis; rings; etc. gold katia; chains; kaddas; jadavs; hars of putlis; rings; madalias; ear-rings; buttons; etc. etc.

The above is now on view.
BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) at 10, Queen's Road, near Radio Club, Fort.

Of Jacobean and plain highly-polished and durable complete bungalow furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, rich leather and tapestry upholstered Chesterfied suites, brass and silverware, few pieces of Indian carved furniture, best-plated and porcelainware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.
MISTRY & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
Auctioneers.
62, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 21st instant at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) of Teak and Blackwood Furnitures, Tilting Chesterfield suites, Gramophone, E. Lamps, etc., at Chowpatty Sea-Face, next to Marina Mansion.

Property of one European Gentleman and others.

The above is on view and catalogues are ready.
VORA & CO.

BALAJI TALISMANS

Prepared by a sage in Tirumalai Hills—Miraculous in their effect. Money Refunded if not benefitted.

No. I. NAVAGRAHA TALISMAN—Drives away the evil effects of Planets—Brings Health, wealth and success. Very Powerful in effect—Rs. 5-0-0.

No. II. SUCCESS in Examination or any undertaking—No. III Wealth.

No. IV. HEALTH.—Each Re. 1-8-0.

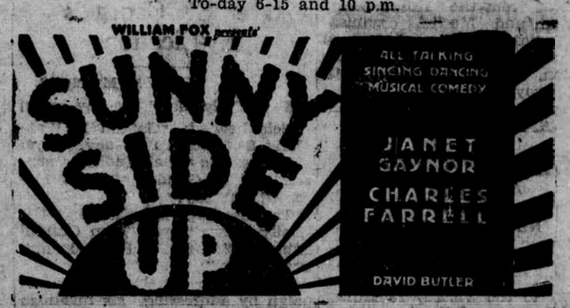
No V. P. CHARGES IF MONEY SENT IN ADVANCE.

Address:—
MR. S. S. SARMA.
Tirupati.

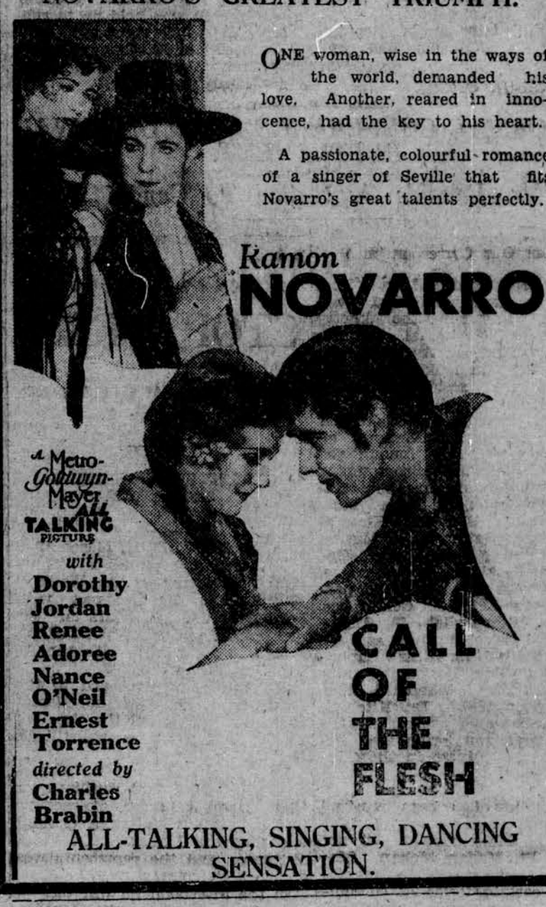
Amusements

PATHE CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, PHONE 41561
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10.
OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME
LESLIE HENSON
WITH
HEATHER THATCHER
IN
"A WARM CORNER"
10,000 FEET OF FILM WITH A LAUGH IN EVERY FOOT
LESLIE HENSON
Has An India-Rubber-Face—See His Seven Dials In
"A WARM CORNER"
THE FUNNIEST 100 p. c TALKING PICTURE EVER SCREENED
ALSO
MICKEY MOUSE
AND
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day 6-15 and 10 p.m.



THE CAPITOL TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVARRO'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.



ONE woman, wise in the ways of the world, demanded his love. Another, reared in innocence, had the key to his heart.

A passionate, colourful romance of a singer of Seville that fits Novarro's great talents perfectly.

Ramon **NOVARRO**

CALL OF THE FLESH

ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DANCING SENSATION.

THEY'RE COMING!!

FIATS of STEEL
BY
SURYA FILM CO. (Bangalore)
With BACHU, JENA, GADE, PAWAR, ETC.

FIATS of STEEL

A griping story of the adventures of an Youth who with reckless courages relieves his brethern from the ryranny of a tyrant.

Personally supervised by Haribhai Desai.

FIATS of STEEL

From 21st March at

WEST-END CINEMA
Lamington Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m. Gramophone records.
7-0 p.m.—Miss Durgabhi's vocal music.

(NOTICE TO JURYMEN.)

Special Juror's attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Tuesday the 24th inst.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A public meeting of the Bombay and Suburban Lodges will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.) to pass a resolution of condolence for the passing away of Dr. V. S. Trilokekar, and to record his meritorious services in the cause of Theosophy.

SANGIT BHAJAN.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj there will be a Sangit Bhajan programme by Prof. Krishnarao Damodar Tendulkar of Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar, in the Saraswat Colony, Matunga on three days (Friday to Sunday) at 9.30 P.M. (S. T.)

NAVIGATION OF THE ARABS.

Moulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi will speak on "The Arabs' knowledge of other parts of the Earth and their population", at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, to-day (Friday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon'ble Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, President, Bombay Legislative Council, will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 64th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. N. D. Mehta, lately Acting Muni cipal Commissioner of Bombay, will deliver an address in Gujarati on "The Elements of Concentration and devotion involved in Prayer" in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Friday) at 6.30 P.M.

FLAG-HOISTING AT TULSI BUILDING.

There will be a Flag-Hoisting Ceremony at Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road, at 8 a.m. Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar, ex-President of the "War Council" will perform the ceremony.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The 43rd Anniversary Social Gathering of the Samaj will be held in N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Balaji Bapuji Rane will preside.

TRANSPORTATION IN MURDER CASE.

A sentence of transportation for life was passed by Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court on Thursday in another murder case in which Rahimbux, a Mahomedan of 50, who committed murder with a pen-knife of Alimahomed Khan Nadirkhan, stood charged under section 302 I. P. C.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder, which His Lordship accepted and sentenced the accused as above.

3 ARTS FESTIVAL OF THE MOON.

Ah Jashin Mahtab will take place on Thursday 2nd of April at 9 p.m. at Alwan Rafaat. The programme among other items include symbolic performances connected with the moon and stars. Miss Madhuri the film star is giving a "celestial Rhapsody". For seats applications may be sent to Atiya Begum, Aivane Rafaat.

'TO PROTECT MINORITIES.'

Bombay Jews' Meeting.

A meeting of the Jews of Bombay (all sections) was held in Bombay on the 10th inst. at the Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. Mr. Meyer Nissim occupied the chair.

The following resolution proposed by Dr. J. Ezekiel and seconded by Mr. Solomon Ezekiel was passed by a large majority:

This meeting of the Jews in Bombay records its profound satisfaction at the settlement that has been arrived at between the Government of India and the Indian National Congress and expresses its earnest hope that the new constitution that will be evolved at the Round Table Conference in India will contain sufficient safe-guards to protect the minorities like the Jews so as to prevent separate communal representation.

That the Chairman of the meeting be authorised to send copies of this resolution to the proper authorities.

URGE FOR SWADESHI HAS COME TO STAY

"Movement Helped Mill Industry During A Period Of Great Difficulty"

—MR. H. P. MODY

PROTEST AGAINST ADDITIONAL TAXATION OF 14 CRORES.

REVIEW OF "ONE OF MOST DISASTROUS YEARS" AT MILLOWNERS' MEETING.

A "cheerless" review of the progress of the Bombay Mill industry during the past year was presented by Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association who presided over the annual general meeting of the Association held on Thursday.

Mr. Mody paid a tribute to the Swadeshi movement, and said that "undoubtedly the movement helped the industry during a period of great difficulty." He declared that the urge for Swadeshi had come to stay, and that if the industry handled the situation wisely and made its proper contribution to the factors that were at work for rendering Indian self-sufficient in the matter of her requirement of cloth, "the future may be regarded as full of hope."

MR. MODY'S SPEECH

Mr. Mody, in the course of his speech, said:—

The outstanding event of the year was the enactment of a much belated measure of protection to the industry. It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the proposals which the Government of India placed before the legislature and the controversy which they aroused. As a result of various conferences, the original proposals were revised, and in certain classes of piecegoods, the differential duty was done away with. All the same, the measure provoked a very acrimonious discussion in the Legislative Assembly, and stout opposition was offered to it on the ground that it savoured of Imperial Preference. It was placed on the Statute Book, however, and has undoubtedly helped the industry in its struggle against foreign competition. One argument which was advanced against the Bill requires notice in passing. It was stated that the differential duty would enable Lancashire to profit at the expense of those countries which were subjected to a higher rate of duty in certain classes of goods. The figures of imports that are available do not bear out that contention; they show that the drop in imports has been relatively much higher in the case of Lancashire than in that of other countries. If conditions had been normal, the effects of the raising of the tariff could have been assessed more accurately than is possible to-day, but there is no doubt that the substantial drop in the import figures was in part at least due to the protection accorded to the industry, the effects of which will be felt increasingly in the years to come.

5 P. C. SURCHARGE

Financial exigencies have induced the Government of India to come forward with a proposal to add a surcharge of 5 per cent. to the revenue duties on cotton piecegoods. It constitutes the only exception in the general chorus of condemnation which has greeted the budget proposals of Government, and when it is sanctioned by the Legislature and begins to operate it may be expected still further to stimulate the competitive capacity of the industry. One circumstance must be noted. The incidence of the duty on the various classes of piecegoods coming into this country has been of such a character that Japan has made notable progress in certain directions. She is importing into the country to-day much larger quantities of bleached and artificial silk goods than before. With low prices of cotton, the specific duty of 3 1/2 annas on grey goods constitutes a higher import than the 20 per cent duty on bleached goods. The proposed surcharge of 5 per cent. will help to do away with the relative advantage which some of these classes of goods enjoy under the present tariff.

TRIBUTE TO SWADESHI MOVEMENT

The Swadeshi Movement which received a tremendous fillip during the year, undoubtedly helped the industry during a period of great difficulty. Unfortunately, its beneficial effects could not be felt to the fullest extent by the industry in Bombay on account of the political conditions which prevailed, resulting in frequent hartals, which dislocated trade and industry, and created a feeling of considerable uncertainty. If we turn over gaze away from this unhappy—and let us hope transitory—phase we must recognise that the urge for Swadeshi has come to stay, and that if the industry handles the situation wisely, and makes its proper contribution to the factors that are at work for rendering India self-sufficient in the matter of her requirements of cloth, the future may be regarded as full of hope. Imports have considerably dropped, and from 1,379 million yards in the nine months ended 31st December 1929, they have dropped to 713 million yards during the corresponding period in 1930. While the intensity of foreign competition is thus diminished considerably, we must watch very carefully certain lines in which competition is likely to be perhaps keener than before.

"A MOST DISASTROUS YEAR".

After dealing with "some of the measures which the industry has adopted for improving its efficiency, and adapting itself to the continually changing conditions of trade," viz., issue to the members of the Association labels as warranty of quality, opening of the Show room at the Victoria Terminus Station, and the measures to bring the selling system into line with the present day requirements, Mr. Mody proceeded:

I must now turn to matters of more general interest. The year under review has been one of the most disastrous within living memory. It witnessed the curious phenomenon of an abundance of commodities accompanied by acute distress in all countries with are producers of raw materials. The capacity for production outstriped the capacity for distribution and use, and the result was an economic crisis, which overtook the whole world. One of the main reasons for this condition of things was to be found in the general scarcity of gold aggravated by sterilisation of the metal in the vaults of France and the United States. Commodity prices tumbled down causing acute distress in agricultural countries, and shaking credit and confidence everywhere. Cotton, Jute, Rubber and certain other commodities fell by over 40 per cent., and Wheat by over 50 per cent. Other causes, besides gold scarcity, have been assigned for the ills from which the world has been suffering.

But, there are signs that the rot has stopped, and an exhausted world is beginning to totter to its feet. With the conclusion of truce in India, the special factors which were weighting us down have for the time being at any rate disapeared, and trade, agriculture and industries are inspired by a new hope. Let us hope that the large-mindedness and statesmanship which have characterised the negotiations which took place at Delhi, and which have brought about an atmosphere of peace will continue to be in evidence in the critical months that are ahead, and that India will emerge from her trials with new health and strength, and be able to face the future with confidence.

FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

There is a fly in the ointment, however. The Government of India have come forward with proposals for providing additional taxation to the extent of over 14 crores. No one likes to be taxed, and he would be a very fortunate Finance Minister who escaped criticism from one section of the public or the other. But when we have a budget which places on the back of the unfortunate tax-payer an enormous burden at a time when his resources have been strained to the breaking point, Government must be prepared either to satisfy their critics that everything possible has been done to reduce expenditure, or to face wholesale condemnation. There is no doubt that public expenditure—particularly military expenditure—is being retained on a level which India cannot possibly afford, and unless a serious effort is made to approximate it to the capacity of the country, increasing hostility to Government must result. In my speech on the Budget in the Legislative Assembly, I have stressed this aspect of the question, and pointed out how the burden on the population generally, and the commercial and industrial classes in particular, is creating a situation, which is full of unpleasant possiblities. I have every hope that the Legislature will take into consideration the interests of all classes when dealing with the various provisions of the Finance Bill, and that Government will respond to their demand for the lightening of the burden. It would be singularly unfortunate if, on the eve of momentous changes in the constitution, Government were to show themselves unresponsive to the considered opinions of the representatives of the people.

MR. BADDELEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. T. V. Baddeley, Deputy Chairman of the Association in his speech said:—

I should like to refer to one or two matters which have not been dealt with by Mr. Mody.

Our relations with labour during the year were of a happy character, and a great deal of quite work was done to improve relations. Special mention must be made of the recent introduction of the Keith Robinson Visual Education Service in 33 mills employing nearly 75,000 workpeople. The objects of the Service are the stimulation of the interest of the workers in the elimination of the factors which adversely affect their health, efficiency and earning capacity, and interfere with their individual progress towards a higher standard of living.

I might now mention the steps taken by the Association to provide the public with an authoritative record of prices of the main lines and specialities manufactured by our mills. It will be remembered that, at the commencement of the Swadeshi movement last year, there was an apprehension in the public mind that cloth prices would soar and the consumer would be penalised. In response to the representations made to the Association in this behalf, the Committee resolved to publish every fortnight a list of prices of the principal lines of member mills' manufactures for which there was a large demand in the main consuming centres of the country. The publication of this composite price-list of our manufactures has been welcomed by the consuming public as an indication of our desire to check profiteering by the large stockists and dealers in our goods upcountry. The list is circulated by several Chambers of Commerce among their constituent members and is reproduced in many widely-read papers through out the country.

I have pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report

DONATIONS.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala moved and Mr. F. Stones, seconded:—

"That the following donations be sanctioned and paid out of the Association's funds for the current year.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Rs. 1,500.

The Police Comforts Fund Rs. 1,000.

The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association Fund Rs. 750.

The Textile Technical School, Parel, Rs. 500.

The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Rs. 500.

The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association Rs. 400.

The Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association Fund Rs. 250.

The Maharashtra High School Rs. 150."

A CORRECTION

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir—My attention has been drawn to the report printed in your issue of the 19th March under the heading "Ahmedabad Millowners' interview with Gandhiji". The information published by you is incorrect and misleading as neither permission was asked by us for the use of foreign yarn, nor do we ever propose to use foreign yarn.—Yours etc.,

G. I. PATEL,
HON. SECRETARY
Swadeshi Sabha.

March 19.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Congress House.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Congress House.

BIG BLAZE IN HAVERO'S

Damage Worth Rs. 70,000 Estimated

Damage to the extent of over Rs. 70,000 was caused by a fire which broke out in the laboratory of the Havero Trading Co. at Graham Road, Ballard Estate on Thursday morning. The first intimation of the fire was received when smoke was seen issuing forth from the west corner of the Laboratory on the third storey of the building. Several fire brigades, immediately rushed to the spot, but on account of the combustible nature of the contents the flames spread rapidly and much damage was caused before they were ultimately extinguished. Most of the chemicals and acids and dyes and cotton packages were destroyed and the walls and furniture were charred. The property, it is stated, was covered by insurance.

KARACHI CONGRESS SESSION

SPECTACULAR PROCESSION ARRANGED.

The Secretary, Publicity and Propaganda Committee of the 45th Indian National Congress writes:

At the appeal of the Procession Committee, people of different quarters have put up ornamental arches in front of their Mohalla and will present welcome addresses to the President-elect en route the procession.

Such associations or bodies, as are desirous of giving welcome addresses to the President on the occasion of his procession, will do well to communicate with the Secretary (Sjt. Vishnu N. Sharma), Procession Committee, 45th I. N. Congress, the office of which is located in the Swadeshi Parchatal, Shevaram Dewarmal Road, rini Sabha, opposite Gandhi Hospi-Karachi.

The Procession Committee wishes to inform the public that those desirous of riding on horses in the Presidential Procession should personally see the Procession Committee's Secretary in the office of the Reception Committee along with their horses on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 6 p.m.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

The Railway Authorities have agreed to open one Booking Office in the Congress Nagar during the Congress Week.

The Karachi Cantt: Station has been fixed as the Alighting Station for all delegates. They should therefore purchase their tickets for that station and not the City Station. Comfortable and ample motor conveyance arrangements have been made from the Cantonment Station to the Harchandrai (Congress) Nagar.

Delegates will be supplied at the Alighting Station with luggage passes. They are required to attach one to each packet and retain the counterfoil with themselves, on presentation of which at the Accommodation Office the luggage will be delivered to them.

Railway Authorities have agreed to keep a sufficient number of bogies at the Hyderabad Sind Station to clear the traffic from the Kathiawad and Gujarat sides.

VOLUNTEERS.

It has been decided not to recruit volunteers from outside Sind. Many persons from outside Sind are coming for enrolments. They should not come, as they will not be enrolled.

PROCESSIONAL ROUTE.

The President shall alight at the Karachi City Station.

The following is the route fixed for the Procession of the President:—

City Station to McLeod Road, South Napier Road, Max Denso Hall, Bunder Road, Goverdhandas Cloth Market, Sale Md: Street, Main Bombay Bazar, Achi Kabar, Khori Gardens, Kanda Lane, Deryalal Street, Vora Pir, Ambaji Street, Runchore Road, Bunder Road, Robson Road, Gidumal Lekhraj Road, and Bunder Road. The procession will terminate at the Reception Committee's Office.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS TO KARACHI.

B. P. C. C. Not Concerned With It

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following to the Press:—

The statement appearing in the Press under my name regarding Bombay Volunteers to Karachi Congress seems to have created misunderstanding. I wish to make it quite clear that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is not at all concerned with this and does not take any responsibility or obligation in this matter.

The Volunteers who are going are not sent with any official authority or commitment by the B. P. C. C. I also wish to make it plain that the monies subscribed to those concerned with this matter, will not be considered to have been paid to the B. P. C. C. I trust that this statement will end any misunderstanding that might have arisen.

CONGRESS DELEGATES FROM BOMBAY.

The following 3 delegate are duly elected from G. ward to Karachi Congress:—

(1) Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. (2) Sjt. B. C. Johri. (3) Sjt. I. S. Patel.

All are jail-returned members.

SUBURBAN DELEGATES.

VILLE PARLE MARCH 19.

Election to the Karachi Congress session took place on Wednesday from the jail returned prisoners and Sjt. Poshya Govind Nakhava and Kamlaben Sonawalla were elected. On Thursday Sjt. Purshottom Kanji and Sjt. Chimanlal P. Shah were elected as delegates to the Karachi Congress Session.

SPECIAL STEAMER FOR KARACHI CONGRESS.

The B. I. special steamer "Vasna" for the Karachi Congress will said from No. 18 Shed, Alexandra Dock at 11 a.m. on the 22nd instant. All passengers must embark before 10.30 a.m. that day. Tickets can be purchased at the Shed, alongside the steamer on the morning of sailing, also at the Congress House daily. Fare Rs. 13/- deck return for Congress delegates and visitors.

STOCKS AND SHARES

OPTIMISTIC FEELING BUT SMALL BUSINESS.

Operators Awaiting Developments

Bombay, Mar. 19.

The share market ruled steady There was a limited turnover of business and prices fluctuated irregularly. The meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Millowners had a optimistic feeling regarding the question of disposal of stocks of foreign cotton. Operators are inclined to await further developments. There was not much doing. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 212/ and closed at Rs. 713/2 after advancing to Rs. 716/4. Cement shares were steady and Bombay Burmas were quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Dyeing 712; 11; 16; 13
Century 265; 62; 63
Colaba 110-10
Crescent 77; 78; 77
Fazul 411; 7; 10; 6; 5; 6
Indore 365; 66
Nagpur 375; 77; 76
New Great 168; 7-; 65
Pearl 250; 45; 48; 46
Simplex 72; 71
Swadeshi 288; 90; 88; 91; 90
Burma 462; 60; 62; 55
Hydro 110; 11
Tram 119-11
Deff. 283-2
Ord. 24; 23-12; 24
3 1/2 p.c. 63-8-6
1945-55 101-3
Bundi 15-2; 15-10; 15-6
Indian 188; 190
Katni Ord. 166
Alcock 166; 65

MILLS.

	Bombay, Mar. 19.
100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	713-2
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	263-2
500 Central India P	445-4
100 Central India	376-14
100 Colaba	110-10
100 Cooria	147-8
100 Crescent	77-8
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-0
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Fazulbhoy	406-4
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	132-8
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	366-4
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11
100 Khatau	111-4
100 Kohinoor	148-12
250 Laxmi	1125
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	775
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	115
200 New Great P.	215
200 New Great	165-10
100 New City	65
250 Pabani	145-10
250 Pearl	246-4
100 Phoenix	305-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1655
250 Simplex	71-14
100 Swan	95
100 Swadeshi	290
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	24
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1575
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1068-12
500-125 Imperial Contr.	266-4
100-50 India	83-12
5 Union	3-3-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	15-6
70 Gwalior	66-4
250 Indian	190
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	665
100 Katni	166-4
10 Punjab P	9-12
10 Punjab	9-2
100 Shahabad	153-2

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	17-12
200-100 Oriental	1625
10 Vulcan	6-0-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	968-4
1000 Andhra Val.	608-12
50 Bom. Tram P	64-0
50 Bombay Tram	119-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	108-4
100 Tata Hydro	111-4
1000 Tata Power P.	1070
1000 Tata Power	470

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	765-0
100 Amritsar Patn	[illegible]
100 Central Province	82-8
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	58-0
90 Mandra Bhuj	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	641-4

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	118-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-8
30 Tata Steel D.	283-2
75 Tata Steel	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	165-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	184-6
50 Bom. Telephone	48
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-0-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	458-10
50 Bom. Burma New	171-4
100 Indian Bleaching	140-10
15 Scindia	7-13-6
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	83-8-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-3-0

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Lusitanian Second String Wins

The Lusitanian 'B' team had an easy time against the Youth Sporting Club which suffered defeat by 10 goals to 1 in the Aga Khan Tournament yesterday. The youths have a lot to learn about hockey, and are rather ambitious in attempting to play in a first class tournament when they are stil novices at the game.

Heredia notched five of the goals scored and well supported by F. D'Souza, who added three more, monopolised most of the play.

The Bandra Athletic Club managed to defeat the "Times of India" after ten minutes of extra play, when two goals were obtained. Powell and Fonseca were responsible for the good work. Judging from the standard of play witnessed, this match ought never to have been fixed for 5-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m. Christ Church Old Boys v Rockfort Union.

5-30 p.m. Bombay Presidency Police v Cathedral and John Connon Old Boys.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received a sample bottle of "Bande Mataram" tooth powder prepared by Messrs. J. D. Kulkarni & Sons, Girgaum Bombay. The preparation is good.

We have received a sample tin of "Pradhan Specials" cigarettes from Kisen, Shroff & Co., Sole Representatives for Bombay, Bengal and Madras, manufactured by the Pradhan Tobacco Co., of Gwalior.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

On and from the 15th inst. the Poona Inter and Third Class Express leaving and arriving Victoria Terminus at 14-45 and 12-30 respectively have been cancelled.

The following are therefore the arrivals and departures of our Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrivals H. M.
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 00
Madras Mail	6 15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6 45
Calcutta Mail (via Cheoki)	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Kueen	17 00
Poona Mail	11 55
Punjab Mail	12 15
Nagpur Express	14 00
Delhi and Allahabad Express III class	18 25
Poona Express	19 25
	Departures
Delhi and Allahabad Express III class	7 00
Poona Express	8 00
Madras Express	12 15
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 45
Deccan Queen	17 00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17 10
Calcutta Mail (via Cheoki)	22 45
Nagpur Express	22 00
Madras Mail	22 30
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 15

POLICE RAID IN NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Mar. 19.

The C. I. D., Nagpur, searched on Thursday morning the office of the Central India Mutual Benefit Loan Company Ltd. This is a loan advancing company situated in new Shakrawari. All papers were seized by them.

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NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" SPECIAL NUMBER, which was intended to be published on 22nd instant, will be published on 29th inst.

MANAGER,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1931.

EQUAL RIGHTS

—:o:—

The Gandhi-Irwin settlement having definitely laid down that only such safeguards would be accepted by the Congress at the Round Table Conference as could be proved to be in the interests of India, a number of Indian businessmen in Bombay naturally went in a deputation to Mahatma Gandhi a couple of days ago and pressed upon him the need for revising the resolution of the Conference regarding the special position assigned to the British commercial community in India. The deputation was a very influential one and included such business magnates and public workers like Sir C. V. Mehta, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Husseinbhai Laljee and Mr. J. K. Mehta. They pointed out that the resolution in question would not give Indian industries any preference over British industries in India, though in the present undeveloped state of the indigenous industries, the absence of such preference would militate very strongly against the development of these industries in competition with the well entrenched British and foreign interests. And they urged on Gandhiji the need for demanding protection for Indian industries against foreign competition. There need not be the least doubt about the Congress safeguarding Indian interests first and foremost. But Indian businessmen are entitled meanwhile to demand an explanation from the non-Congress delegates to the Conference about the resolution in question and how the latter tolerated it at all.

In view of the uncertainty about the text of the resolution and the confusion arising therefrom it is desirable to quote in full the resolution of the Minorities Sub-Committee as finally revised by the Committee of the whole Conference at their meeting on the 19th January. The revised resolution runs as follows: "At the instance of the British commercial community the principle was generally agreed to that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian-born subjects and that an appropriate convention based on reciprocity should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights. It was agreed that the existing rights of the European community in India in regard to criminal trials should be maintained." The original resolution of the Minority Sub-Committee was changed at the insistence of some Indian delegates that at least as regards some key industries the Indian Government should have the right to give some preference to Indians over non-Indians. Thus the word "generally" was used but, we believe, it was put in a wrong place, thereby leaving some room for doubt as to the exact meaning of the resolution. It may be noticed, however, that the British delegates who took their stand on the principle of equality stultified themselves by insisting on special rights in regard to criminal trials.

The resolution needs to be radically revised if the discussion on safeguards is to be in the interests of India. As is is, it is a sweeping concession to non-Indians and there cannot be even a pretence that it is in the interests of India. The whole question will have to be discussed from the point of view of Indian interests, though justice should of course be done to non-Indians trading in India, especially those who have already established themselves in the country. It should be noted that the question is a very wide one, and that Mr. Haji's Coastal Shipping Bill is only one measure affected by the principle under discussion. "Equality and no Discrimination" is a sound general principle but should be soundly and rationally worked out in detail. For instance, it is right for India to claim equal freedom with Britain in dealing with her industries or tariffs. It is not considered an unsound principle to protect an Indian industry by putting high duties on imported goods including British goods. And it is not an unsound principle for India to give an indigenous industry every necessary encouragement or preference over non-Indian rivals including British rivals. British competitors should not ask for discrimination against other non-Indian competitors. Justice should be done to all non-Indians alike, British or non-British, without any invidious discrimination. Similarly the principle of equality requires that any existing inequality should first be redressed by special measures before the principle of equality can operate. For instance, as we have pointed out before, several British industries in India have enjoyed under British rule undeserved privileges and have grown at the expense of Indian rivals. Equality and fairness require that the Indian rivals should have a measure of special protection for a time at least in India. It may be a profitable safeguard for the British industries that all their vested interests should be protected. But it cannot be done in the name of fairness and equality, much less in the name of Indian interests.

THEIR LORDSHIPS WARNED

Speaking on the Duke of Marlborough's motion in the House of Lords to draw attention to the "increasing gravity of the situation in India and the adverse effect produced by the Round Table Conference", Lord Sankey explained the position of the Labour Government regarding their Indian policy in a manner which must have shocked the Backwoodsmen. He warned their lordships, that in dealing with India, Britain must go forward. That was the only honourable course. His opportune remark: "Do you desire India as a companion by consent or do you desire India seething with sedition?" must have made a number of members of the "Upper House" whose power of acting as a brake on all reform is notorious, blink in amazement. The die-hard views expressed by Lord Lloyd and others will not cause surprise in India. The old arguments against denying this country self-government were trotted out and Lord Sankey's speech will be characterised as announcing a policy of "surrender" in the Jingo Press. But it is significant that even after the Gandhi-Irwin agreement and with the knowledge that Gandhiji has agreed to explore the avenues of an honourable settlement, the ex-Satraps who have had personal acquaintance with Indian conditions should continue to persuade the British public that the old policy of autocratic rule can continue in this country.

UNWISE POLICY

A Lahore message says that the Viceroy has not seen his way to exercise his prerogative of mercy in the case of Bhagat Singh and his two associates and although the actual date for the executions is not yet made public the announcement by the jail authorities that the relatives of the convicted men can see them for the last time on the 23rd instant indicates that the executions are imminent. We ask the Viceroy to reconsider his decision and we hope Mahatma Gandhi will exercise all the weight of his au- refuse the grant the public reprieve for the three condemned persons. Public feeling on this question is overwhelmingly strong and it has been voiced in petitions to the Viceroy from several quarters. Is it a wise policy to refuse to grant the public request for commuting the capital sentence on these men into transportation? How does this obstinate refusal to listen to this insistent public demand help in the promotion of a peaceful atmosphere? We warn the Viceroy that if he succumbs in this matter to die-hard counsels, he will be helping to retain that barrier of distrust and bitterness which, he has repeatedly urged, it is the duty of all who have the welfare of this country at heart, to break down.

TRIFLES

—:o:—

A Committee witih Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi as Honorary Secretary, has been formed "for the purpose of raising a permanent memorial to commemorate the Viceroyalty of his Excellency Lord Irwin."

* * * * *

Lord Irwin is a sincere man. Of late he has given evidence of his earnest sympathy with India. He certainly deserved a better sponsor than a communalist like Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi. The country must sympathise with Lord Irwin.

* * * * *

The hope that Mr. Jinnah is likely to return to India has been strengthened by cables received yesterday. He has kindly issued instructions to Mahatma Gandhi, how to prepare the ground.

* * * * *

Satyagraha being known in England as "lawless" Lord Burnham's view is broadly correct that the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement is "a triumph of lawlessness and a masterpiece of casuistry." The credit for the one is Gandhiji's, that for the other goes to Mr. Emerson.

* * * * *

Says Mr. Churchill "Mr. Gandhi was coming to London to discuss the best means of breaking up the Empire, but this time the Conservatives would be ready."

An explanation from the Storekeeper of Government in charge of Police lathis is urgently called for.

* * * * *

Press Headline: "Lord Peel Wants Light on Safeguards."

And Gandhiji wants a searchlight on them.

* * * * *

"He (Gandhiji) has never been anti-English: he has fought only against the conditions of English rule in this country." This is from the "Times of India," but please don't be surprised.

We live and learn.

* * * * *

All of a sudden, Gandhiji finds himself transformed into the central figure in British politics. Lord Rothermere features him in the News. Baldwinites find themselves non-plussed against "Vote to Gandhi" campaign. Mr. MacDonald expects him in London and Mr. Winston is busy preparing to meet the Mahatma at close quarters. Verily, Britain has gone "Mahatma-mad!"

* * * * *

"They have failed to entice the Conservatives to India and now Gandhi is coming to London," says Churchill. It looks as if the "Mad Mullah" is afraid of the "Fakir."

* * * * *

Will Gandhiji sail for England? This is the question in everybody's mouth, though Mahatmaji is oracular on it. Go he must either in response to "Mac's" invitation or "Winnie's" challenge. In this, his position is like that of a famous personage who had to go to Rome on the plea "Who will go, if I stay, and who will stay, if I go?"

* * * * *

In Luxemburg, "You may be served by the ex-Kaiser's brother-in-law." No wonder then, that the ex-Kaiser does not relish it!

* * * * *

Two explorers have arrived in Bombay in quest of "Centenarian tribes." I would refer them to the mythical ancestor of "Vanar Sena"!

MR. JUSTICE MADGAOKAR.

—:o:—

AN APPRECIATION.

(Contributed.)

By the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaokar the High Court and the litigating public loses a judicial officer of long experience and considerable merit. For the last time he took his seat on the bench on the 19th instant when he went on leave preparatory to retirement. His retirement brings to a close a somewhat unique record of public service extending to over thirty-nine years, six of which were spent in the High Court as a Judge. For long has the principle of recruiting High Court Judges from among the Civil Servants been criticised, and there is no doubt that such principle has little to commend it. A thorough experience of human nature is now recognised to be essential to a successful judicial career, and it is contended with some force that membership of the Civil Service hardly gives any such experience. But unsound though the principle is, and it has already been conceded, by a curious irony of fate some of the most successful of the Judges of the Bombay High Court within recent times have come there through selection from the Civil Service. There is no doubt that Mr. Justice Madgaokar will always be remembered as an efficient and independent Judge.

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

It is within memory that when his lordship first sat on the Original Side, it was expected, as is usual with Civilian Judges, that owing to unfamiliarity with the procedure obtaining there, a certain amount of slowness in despatch would result. It was an agreeable surprise that that was not so. Right from the start he exhibited a capacity to grasp facts and law, and indeed this was a noted characteristic of his judgship. In the beginning there was just a feeling, and it has to be mentioned on this occasion, that as a member of the Civil Service he would be subject to the usual characteristics (such as they are) which are generally associated with membership of the I.C.S., a feeling which a seemingly forbidding exterior could hardly dispel. The Original Side Bar was inclined to be critical; the Appellate Side Bar was curious. Soon, however, it was brought home to the Bar that the exterior was skin-deep and concealed an enormous patience and high sense of justice. Very early in his career it was seen that outward forms and technicalities which hampered the course of justice existed only to be brushed aside with contempt, occasionally leaving the offending party smarting but chastened. A

(Continued on next page.)

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT IN KARNATAKA

REVIEW OF MOVEMENT

(BY R. S. HUKERIKAR.)

The Karnataka Province includes 6 Districts, besides Mysore, Coorg and about 3 Districts in the Nizam's Dominions and part of what are called Southern Mahrata States. But for the discussion of this subject I exclude the states. Coorg as also the Districts in the Madras Presidency. In Mangalore and Bellary Districts, the Satyagraha movement commenced right earnestly in March 1930. But it was of course, handicapped by various repressive measures. Had Madras given momentum from time to time, even local workers would have struggled and shown some results. It is only during the last two months, we read of some activity in Madras, Coimbatore and Calicut. In the four Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Belgaum, Karwar, Dharwar and Bijapur—the place of honour, must be given to the Karwar District. In almost every activity during the past 12 months North Canara has taken first place in the Province.

BOYCOTT OF CLOTH

Since April last cloth merchants in all the four Districts have given pledges from time to time that they would not import foreign cloth. The old stock was allowed to be sold, on condition that it was kept separately and labelled as 'Foreign Cloth'. Besides this arrangement in some of the places volunteers were kept to tell the customers to purchase only swadeshi cloth and to distinguish the Swadeshi from Videshi. Occasionally stocks of foreign cloth were taken to ascertain whether new purchases were made by the shop keepers. Vigilence committees are working every where. Whenever new stocks come in they have to be opened in the presence of the members of this committee. Cases of defaulters are dealt with and fines are imposed and collected by the consent of the defaulting members. New foreign goods as well as those of boycotted mills ordered after the pledges were taken have been sealed and in some cases sent back. In Belgaum there was a large stock of foreign cloth as it is an emporium for a number of places in other Districts, but in December last the patriotic merchants of Belgaum agreed and sealed their stocks. The boycott of boycotted mills is as effective as that of the foreign mills. Instances are not wanting where a number of bales ordered from boycotted mills were seen lying in Station yards for days and days. The little opposition shown by a few merchants here and there has almost disappeared and everywhere associations of cloth merchants have been formed and they themselves are carrying on the work of the boycott committees. The only difficulty met with both by the merchants and the workers is the smuggling carried on occasionally by Commission Agents. When pure swadeshi goods are ordered they put in a few pieces of foreign cloth which sometimes do not bear any trad mark of some times are marked simply as swadeshi without the name of the mill. This can be checked only by the Commission Agents Association at Bombay.

YARN AND SILK

The problem of foreign yarn and foreign silk is as vital to this Province as that of foreign cloth. Nay, it is more vital. since Karnataka is sending a very large stock of saries and 'khans' to other Provinces. By rough calculation it can be said that this Province imports more of yarn than cloth. Generally yarn from 20 to 60 counts is in use. The lower counts from 20 to 40 come from Japan and the higher ones from England. Two mills The Gokak Mills and the Madura Mills, went into a fair competition with the foreign yarn but in lower counts. During the last 6 months a few swadeshi mills are producing yarn of 50 and 60 counts but they do not make any special efforts to push their goods in the market. They entirely depend upon the spirit of swadeshi and the honorary work rendered by a few sacrificing workers in each place. The Akhil Karnatak Swadeshi Sabha has done a good deal of work to introduce Swadeshi yarn. Ilkal, Guledgud, Gadag, Hubli, Belgaum, Shahapur, Terdal, Rabakavi, Tamrahalli, Adoni are important weaving centres in Karnataka wherein lacs of worth of foreign yarn and silk were sold six months before. The yarn merchants of all these places have now pledged not to import foreign yarn and silk and therefore this province is now able to supply pure swadeshi cloth required by our sisters. All such cloth bear tickets issued by the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha. The two boycotted mills are also being driven out of the market, though their grip was tighter in lower counts.

SWADESHI SILK

We get sufficient quantity of swadeshi silk mainly from Mysore State and Bengal. A large quantity of 'kacha' foreign silk comes in to Belgaum market but most of it is sent outside the Province after being made pucca. Herein also it is necessary that the silk producers of Mysore and Bengal should study the local wants and see how they can meet them. I think the patriotic Mysore Darbar can do much in this matter. There is a more difficult problem of mercerised yarn, artificial silk and spun silk. Nowadays it is very difficult to find a single sari or 'khan' without the use of any of these. The weavers say that if these things are boycotted their articles will not be sold and they will have to go unemployed. This is of course their business orthodoxy. Once they are used to it they find it difficult to give it up. I learn that some of the mills are producing mercerised yarn but very little has come into the market of this Province. Besides its rate is reported to be considerably higher than the foreign mercerised yarn, Messrs. Kabbur and Co.; of Bombay inform us that it is possible to make fair competition with the Japanese in such yarn both in quality and price. In fact they promised to send some quantity early this month. If Indian yarn upto 60s can be sold cheaper than the foreign yarn I do not understand why such yarn should not also be sold cheaper or at least for the same price. There is a very big market for such yarn. Herein also the millowners have got large scope for their enterprise. It is not yet known whether any attempts are going on anywhere to manufacture artificial silk and spun silk; so at present the weavers are being advised to boycott them completely. Most of them have promised to do so, after March, by which time they will have consumed their present stock. But it seems necessary to give some cheap substitute for silk. Once people are accustomed to get cheap stuff appearing as nice as the costlier ones, it is very difficult to wean them from this taste. But these are problems better left to capitalists and experts. Till we get Indian products it is better to declare a uniform boycott of these things. One thing we have to bear in mind is that the boycott in any province will not succeed if neighbouring provinces do not join hands. So I have to appeal to Maharashtra, C. J., Gujarat, Madras to carry on the boycott of artificial silk and spun silk as vigorously as that of yarn.

MILL-OWNERS' CO-OPERATION

It is regrettable that the Indian millowners are not actually co-operating with the workers. In the first place the Mill-owners' Association has on its membership list both boycotted and non-boycotted mills. When moffusil workers ask for any information the association sends only a list of its constituent mills If anybody has reaped the immediate advantage of this movement it is especially the mill-owners of Bombay. But they do not want to make even little sacrifices for retaining for long time to come the advantages which they have now got without any efforts of their own. The Swadeshi spirit has sufficiently caught the imagination of the people. The merchants though in full sympathy have got their own difficulties which can be reduced by the co-operation of the mill-owners. Suggestions were made to the Mill-owners' Association that they should send a small deputation to the muffusil places to study the local market and find out in consultation with the merchants how best they should capture the markets. I remember instances where samples of foreign cloths were sent to the Association requesting them to give Swadeshi equivalents. But they have turned a deaf ear. In the beginning of the movement all leaders with their experiences of 1906-7 and 1921 were unwilling to encourage the swadeshi mills. But the late Pandit Motilalji after a prolonged discussion entered into an understanding with mill-owners on certain conditions.

MILL-MADE KHADDAR.

But it seems that the conditions especially the most important ones have been honoured more in breach. The markets are flooded with mill-made khadi which it is very difficult to distinguish from hand-made khadi. Since it is cheaper the merchants sell it as pure khaddar, and they are driving out the genuine khaddar from

(Continued on page 6.)

NOTES OF THE D[illegible]

—:o:—

Misrepresentation

Mr. Hacking has presumed to suggest in the Commons that the re-exportation from India of the stocks of British cloth was not in accord with the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. This, of course, is utter misrepresentation. But we are amazed at Mr. Benn's hesitation to correct Mr. Hacking. Mr. Benn knows very well that re-exportation involves all foreign cloth and that it is clearly laid down in the agreement that the withdrawal of the ban on British goods does not include cloth. It will not do for Mr. Benn to ignore the fact, as he seems desirous of doing, that there cannot possibly be any compromise as regards the boycott of cloth other than Swadeshi, whether British or non-British.

Overdone

Sir Frederick Sykes has taken upon himself the gallant task of defending the Bombay Police. However objectionable the vigour of certain phrases in his defence of the police against criticism levelled at their action, one cannot doubt the compelling necessity thereof. The Police—we include their Surgeon also—have certainly deserved well of the bureaucracy whose spokesman is Sir Frederick. Gubernatorial vehemence directed against their victims was obviously called for. But Sir Frederick has been led just a little too far. "Not one police officer," he said the other-day at the special parade—that too is necessary—"against whom a prosecution has been launched for his actions in connection with the civil disobedience movement has been convicted."

—But intelligible

Somebody has done a distinct disservice to the Governor of Bombay. A little consideration would have shown that this was begging the question, indeed many questions. It also was bound to remind one of, for instance, the case of a Sergeant who was not convicted because he was inexperienced and was merely obeying the illegal order of a superior. But all this is intelligible enough. The Governor is only attempting to explain that part of the carefully drawn up Government statement that deals with the Police enquiry.

Remit Land Revenue.

Nowhere, it appears, is agricultural distress more acutely felt than in cedtain districts of the United Provinces. An ex-Minister stated in the local Legislative Council that tenants and even zamindars were at their wit's end to find means to make both ends meet, even apart from the payment of rent or land revenue. The extent of the distress may be gauged from the fact that a big zamindar like the Raja of Kalakankar could not pay his land revenue in full and consequently found some of his property attached by an inexorable Government. One can only imagine what must be the position of small landowners who live from year to year from hand to mouth. The only way for them now is to make organised representations to Government asking for substantial remission of land revenue. Congress leaders and volunteers cannot do greater national and humanitarian service than help the villagers to make such representations. Hundreds of villagers' meetings are necessary to bring home to the officials the grim realities of the situation.

The Postal Preserve.

According to the annual report of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year 1929-30 there were at the close of the year 114,812 postal officials and 23,888 post offices. The enormous business silently done by and through these offices may be gauged from the fact that during the year no less than 1391 million articles were posted. Considering the magnitude of the business the number of complaints from the public, 144,161 is small and speaks for the efficiency of the staff. But the sweeping statement that about 60 per cent. of the complaints received from the public "proved to be groundless" inclines us to doubt the thoroughness of the inquiries into the complaints. We find that out of the 578 gazetted officers, as many as 59 are "Europeans"—we do not know if these include Russians or Hungarians or other non-British Europeans—194 Anglo-Indians, and 40 domiciled Europeans. The disproportionate number of jobs held by the communities named shows that the regime of favouritism still continues and cannot but reduce the efficiency of the Department.

JUSTICE MUST ALWAYS BE KEPT ABOVE POLITICS.

Justice Madgaokar's Farewell Advice To Judges And Government.

"No branch of the administration is conducted in broader daylight than the administration of justice. Our conclusions are always open to public criticism. But our work is best performed in the cold light of reason and of truth with the minimum heat. It suffers if the dust or noise of politics is allowed on or near the portals. Whatever, therefore, the future constitution of India and of this Court and of the Bar, let us all agree to keep the atmosphere at least of this Court free."

POPULAR JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Madgaokar, the popular High Court Judge, who retired from service on Thursday, uttered these words in bidding a touching farewell to his brother-judges and the members of the Bar. The Chief Justice and other judges were present and the large number of barristers, advocates and pleaders who assembled in the hall, were evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Madgaokar is held. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan and Mr. H. C. Coyajee also attended.

Mr. J. B. Kanga on behalf of the Original Bar and Mr. P. B. Shingne on behalf of the Appellate Side bade a farewell in suitable terms to the retiring judge.

Justice Madgavkar in reply said:

WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

"I welcome the opportunity to acknowledge in public my debt first and foremost to my teachers, for my first Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins and my first District Judge Mr. Mancherji Pestonji Khareghat who is still happily with us, next to the members of the Bar both in Bombay and outside, how much more the standard of justice depends upon a fearless and an able Bar than upon a capable judge we all realise, and lastly to aclass whose service is not always present to our minds I mean the establishment in the courts, without whose industry and ability smooth working would be difficult.

USEFUL POLITICAL AGITATION.

"You have referred to the fact that I am the first Indian member of the Indian Civil Service permitted to reach this High Court. From the time I entered the service, the inefficiency of Indians, absolute and comparative, was an axiom of Government always to be acted upon and publicly proclaimed whenever necessary to justify our exclusion from this Court or to the higher posts from Secretaryships to Government upwards. We are not so fortunate as even the Provincial Civil Service in Madras and other Provinces. Our only consolation is the thought that political agitation has enabled Government to discover Indians of the necessary calibre to come up to its standard in point of character and ability and are thought worthy to share its counsels.

QUALITY THAT MATTERS.

"In any case, I must express my gratitude to Government who deemed me worth a trial and to you, whose words remove from my shoulders at least any responsibility, if the Indian Civil Service is not represented in the High Court of the future. After all the question of the various sources from which the judges of this Court are drawn is less important than the quality which results. At present we all strive to bring into common stock the varied knowledge we have obtained from our different experiences and to minimise if I may say so, the defects of our qualities in the larger interests of this Court and of the administration of justice.

CONFIDENCE DESTROYED.

If I were convinced that these would gain by the exclusion from the bench of the Indian Civil Service, I for one would be prepared to agree. It was neither a bureaucrat nor an ordinary politician, but a wise statesman and philosopher, the late Lord Morley, who wrote: "Weakened confidence in our Parliament would be formidable, but confidence destroyed in the courts of justice would be taking out the linchpin." I trust that the advice tendered to his Majesty in the appointment of the judges will be such that this confidence will always remain unimpaired and that in appointments as in all other matters this court will be allowed to keep itself above and apart from politics, however appropriate this may be in the legislatures.

OPEN TO CRITICISM.

No branch of the administration is conducted in broader daylight than the administration of justice. Our conclusions, particular or general, are always open to public criticism, but our work is best performed in the cold light of reason and of truth with the minimum heat; and it suffers if the dust or noise of politics is allowed on or near the portals. Whatever, therefore, the future constitution of India, and of this Court, and of the Bar, let us all agree to keep the atmosphere at least of this Court free. Now that peace obtains, and as we all hope, will remain for many years to come I trust I may be permitted to make these observations without fear of misunderstanding.

DUTY NOT LICENSE.

Let each one of us remember that it is in the common interests of justice that our independence and our liberty centre so that "liberty is duty not license" and that to none of us is it permitted to go further than the requirements of justice in any particular case. You are the first Bar in the Presidency and, therefore, your responsibility is greater.

IDEALS REMAIN.

"To-day I look back on the last day of nearly 40 years of public service. With age youthful enthusiasm wanes, personal ambitions retire into their proper background. But ideals should remain, ideals without which this gown is but a trapping and a mockery. It has been worn in this Court by Chief Justices such as Sir Michael Westropp and Sir Lawrence Jenkins and by Judges such as Telang, Ranade and Shah. To-day I don for the last time, shortly to doff it for ever. I have striven to keep it unspotted and to the extent I have succeeded it is open to you to regret my departure. If within these walls and without, in public life and in private as befits its sanctity and kept it unspotted then and then alone, old and frayed though it be, we may part with regret indeed but also with tranquil sanctity.

FELLOW-WORKERS' APPROBATION.

Your regret will be tempered by the thought that as far as in him lay, he at least endeavours to maintain the traditions high of this Court. Mine will be softened by the approbation of my fellow-workers. To the Judiciary in the persons of you my Lord the Chief Justice, and my brothers of the Bench, to you all in the person of you Mr. Advocate-General and you Mr. Government Pleader and to the I.C.S. in the person of my brothers Baker, Murphy and Broomfield, to all of you I bid farewell, respectful and on my part affectionate.

FAREWELL BROTHERS!

And on this note I leave you not merely with the word 'Brothers,' which in this Court has a sense restricted to those entitled to sit with me on the Bench, but rather with the word common to all Indian languages, humble and simple yet broader, one, which embraces all of us from the highest to the lowest. It is with that word that we part with the memory of common ideals in the past and with the confidence that here they will live in the future, part with mutual blessings and good wishes not merely for ourselves, but also for justice above all for India.

Women Missionaries Murdered.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 19.

A Reuter cable from Shanghai states that two American women missionaries were murdered on Sunday last at Yunnanfu by discharged servants who brained them with hatchets while two children of one of them looked on horrified. They are Mrs. C. P. Miller of California and Mrs. Dallas white of California, both Seventh Day Adventists. Their husbands were absent at the time.—Reuter.

FORETELLING MACHINE—PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart with an electrified compound having full spiritual and mesmeric powers, fixed in the centre. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question, the wheels move, and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath. Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Litigants, Businessmen, Students, Seekers of Fortune and Lovers have found in Planchette a secret of success. Price Rs. 3. Postage Extra.

SANJIWANI BOOK DEPOT, ALIGARH, U. P.

A SOCIALIST STATE FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Nagpur Textile Union's Demands.

JOINT SESSION OF ALL UNIONS AT EARLY DATE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 18.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nagpur Textile Union held yesterday with Mr. R. S. Ruiker in the Chair, the following resolutions were passed.

(1) This meeting protests against the decisions arrived at the London Round Table Conference as it is seriously apprehended that the constitutional proposals outlined there are highly detrimental to the interests of Indian workers and peasants and are meant to perpetuate and strengthen the political power of the Capitalists, the Princes and higher classes and create a Rule of Oligarchy of wealth in India.

(2) This meeting records its opinion that no constitution except one based on the fundamental principles of Socialism will be completely acceptable to the Indian Workers.

(3) This meeting expresses its dissatisfaction at the present inadequate and unsatisfactory representation of Indian Trade Union movement in the Round Table Conference and records its opinion that it is absolutely imperative that true and trusted representatives of the Trade Union movement belonging to different schools of thought and policy be more adequately and satisfactorily represented at least in equal proportion to those of the capitalists to Landlords in the future stages of the R. T. C. to ensure real confidence and evoke co-operation amongst the Indian workers.

(4) This meeting demands release of Meerut accused and other prisoners convicted in connection with Labour activities.

(5) This meeting urges the immediate reinstatement of the G. I. P. Strikers and repeal of the present provisions (penal provisions) in the Indian Trade Disputes Act so as to create an atmosphere of peace and goodwill and to enable Indian workers to co-operate whole-heartedly in framing the future constitution of India.

(6) This meeting suggests holding of joint session of all Trade Unions in India at some central place to formulate the constitutional demands in the future constitution during the transitional stage to Socialism and to arrange for propaganda in its favour both in India and England.

(7) This meeting authorises the Secretary to communicate these resolutions to the Prime Minister the Viceroy, the British Trade Union Congress and the Independent Labour Party and similar organisations in Europe and abroad.

MAHARASHTRA SEDITION CASE

In the Maharashtra Sedition case, Mr. Y. M. Kale, M. L. C. Buldhana was examined yesterday, as defence witness. He narrated his literary career and deposed that the intention of the writer of the alleged seditious article was to condemn the repressive policy of the Government. According to him, there was nothing in the article which amounted to Sedition. All that was insisted upon in it was, immediate replacement of the present irresponsible bereaucracy by responsible democracy. Mr. Kale's cross-examination was not completed when the Court rose for the day. The case now stands adjourned to Friday the 20th instant.

THE 'AXE' AT WORK IN G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Persuant to the orders of the Railway Board, heavy retrenchment is being made at Nagpur and several roadside stations on the G. I. P. Ry. In the Nagpur division alone, it is understood that 105 posts from the Carriage and Wagon and 200 from the Loco. Department will be shortly retrenched. Many highpaid employees are being forced to accept posts on lower salaries as an alternative to unemployment and starvation. The important feature of the retrenchment is the undue advantage being taken by some Local Officers of the provisions of the Railway Board's orders relating to minority communities and this is adversely affecting the other communities.

CIVIC RECEPTION TO SIR C. V. RAMAN.

MADRAS, March 18.

The Madras Corporation gave an enthusiastic civic reception to Sir C. V. Raman at the Ripon Buildings this evening. A welcome address eulogising his scientific achievements which had not only immortalised him but raised the prestige of India throughout the learned world was presented to him enclosed in a silver casket by the Corporation President.

Sir C. V. Raman made a suitable reply in the course of which he declared that if they surveyed India's contribution in the field of knowledge the impression would be borne in that their output was wholly disproportionate to the vast area of their country, its vast population and past cultural history.—A. P.

Lest We Forget.

TO-DAY'S MEERUT DAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union two public meetings of the citizens of Bombay will be held as follows:—

1. At 3.30 p.m. on Lal Maidan, Lal Baug, Parel. Chairman: Mr. G. L. Kandalkar. Other speakers: Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Messrs. A. B. Kolhatkar, Tyab Shaik, B. F. Bharucha, S. Gaikwad and Narayanswami.

2. At 6-30 p.m. on Chowpatty Sands, Chowpatty. Chairman: Mr. K. F. Nariman. Speakers: Miss Mani Kara, Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, R. K. Bakhale, B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jamnadas Mehta, Abidally, G. L. Kandalkar, J. Alwa, Charles Mascarenas, Tyab Shaik, Vasant Karnik.

MEERUT DAY PROGRAMME.

Under the joint auspices of All-India Trade Union Congress, Young Workers League, Girni Kamgar Union (Polbavdi), Tramwaymen's Union and Municipal Workers' Union, to-day (Friday) Programme:—

will be celebrated as Meerut Day.

Meeting at Lal Baug Maidan at 8-30 a.m.

Meeting at Lal Baug Maidan and procession at 3 p.m.

Karnatak Congress Committee Meets After One Year.

—:o:—

A NUMBER OF RESOLUTION PASSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Mar. 19.

A general meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee for the first time after a lapse of one year met here yesterday and to-day. It passed about 33 resolutions regarding the future work; affirmed faith in truth, on-violence, and Satyagraha as effective weapons to attain full independence. The meeting accepted terms of Gandhi-Irwin Agreement calling upon the subordinate bodies to carry out the terms faithfully. The meeting further urged the government to act up to the terms as faithfully. So as to restore peace and goodwill so essential for further negotiations.

The meeting recorded its opinion that any constitution failing give effective control over Defence, Customs, Finances and Foreign affairs or hindered the march to complete freedom would be unacceptable to the country and urged all to be ready to renew the fight whenever called upon.

In addition to the condolence resolutions over death of Pandit Motilal, Maulana Mahomed Ali, the Peshawar and the Sholapur martyrs the resolutions congratulated the peasants of Karnatak, especially Ankola on offering stern fight and the ladies.

TEMPLE ENTRY SATYRAGRAHA AT NASIK.

A group photograph of men, women and children, belonging to the "untouchable" class sitting at the entrance of Rama's temple, which has been closed to them by the "higher" classes with the aid of the police.

Mr. Justice Madgaokar.

(Continued from previous page.)

growing practice at the Bar often brings in its train a certain superciliousness of manner and occasionally pomposity of deportment. Soon it was found that both these had to be left at the door in Mr. Justice Madgaokar's Court, if it was desired to give oneself a chance.

THE PARADOX.

In India, unfortunately, promotion to the High Court Bench takes place on a somewhat defective basis. In England a convention is scrupulously followed. The offer of a High Court Judgeship is rarely refused. A successful Barrister, as soon as may be, makes it clear whether he will accept judicial preferment or not. Public-spirited Counsel are often willing to exchange the glamours of a prosperous career at the Bar for the comparative quiet of the judicial Bench. The result is a strong Bench which in turn makes for a strong Bar. I have no desire to say anything in disparagement of the profession of the "learned gentlemen" of Bombay, in fact, I am reliably assured that it is second to no other Bar in India, though it is known to be weak in professional specialisation whatever the other defects may be. It was a pity that political commitments stood in the way of the acceptance of a Judgeship by one eminent member of the Bar a little while ago; in another case it was felt that promotion to the Bench was hardly sufficient compensation for leadership of the Bar and so on. Soon India may be called upon to be self-sufficient in the mater of judicial administration, and it will be necessary to over-haul the whole process of judicial promotions. Mr. Justice Madgaokar's retirement causes a serious loss to the Bombay Judiciary. The loss is felt all the more keenly as not one among the present holders of the high office of a High Court Judge will have been there for more than five years. Many have been the occasions on which from his seat in the High Court Mr. Madgaokar has stood between the rights of the law-ridden citizens and officious departments of Government. That it should have fallen in an unusual measure to the lot of one who was himself a "bureaucrat" for some considerable time must be considered a paradox. But it illustrates something more important, and that is the detached atmosphere in which the High Court carries on its functions. It is possible that the case of L. Evans has passed out of public memory, but it is worth recalling that case as there an attempt was made to deny the right of an accused person to interview his legal advisers while in custody under investigation. To Mr. Justice Madgaonkar sitting with Mr. Justice Fawcett must be given the credit for having established once for all that such right does exist and cannot be taken away. In the recent Chirner transfer application also he was responsible along with Mr. Justice Patkar for holding that the High Court has the right of transferring the trial of a matter on the grounds of convenience in certain cases.

SERVICES TO CAUSE OF HINDU LAW REFORM.

There is another matter in respect of which Mr. Justice Madgaokar's services must be remembered, and that is his efforts in the cause of Hindu Law Research and Reform. He has been the President of the All-India Association in that behalf for the last two years and has succeeded in enlisting wide and general support from all over India for that body. The following remarks from his Presidential address delivered at the Poona Conference in 1929 have the ring of the reformer in them, tempered with caution and a desire not to hurt the susceptibilities of the orthodox section. He said, "It is possible, I hope, to be proud in the right sense of being a Hindu and to revere our ancestors and ancient laws and institutions without concealing from ourselves our present position or desiring to remain stationary. I have sufficient confidence in the good sense of the Hindu community to think that, conducted in the right spirit and on the right lines, the Association will win it over to its side and its work and obtain, if not now, then in the long run, recognition from Hindus that our only aim is disinterested service to Hindus and to India." That this Association has not been able to do more work is owing to the concentration of the public mind upon the political situation in the country. I hope Mr. Madgaokar, with less stressful times ahead, and freed from the duties of his exacting office, will be able to devote himself to the cause which is so dear to him and which he so eloquently held forth at the Poona Conference.

BOOK-MAKERS TO RE-APPEAR ON BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

Humphrey's Bill Gets Through With Government Support

When the Bombay Legislative Council met on Thursday Mr. J. Humphrey (Karachi Chamber of Commerce) moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887. The object of the Bill was to secure the re-introduction of limited number of book-makers on the Race Course under the jurisdiction of the Western India Turf Club, Limited; and thereby to suppress, if not entirely, at any rate to a very material extent, the enormous volume of betting which at present passed through illegal betting.

NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Humphrey said in spite of the legislation, the book-makers carried on their "trade" everywhere in the bazar as well the Race Course. There was no effective remedy to check the evil. He was authorised to say that a few Indian Book-makers would be appointed and special consideration would be shown in regard to their stability and financial position.

If the House passed the Bill, the Government proposed to introduce a consequential bill which would impose a tax on book-makers in the same way as at present was imposed on the totalisator. This tax would be collected on behalf of the Government by the Western India Turf Club.

REMINDER.

Mr. Humphrey asked the House to remember four points, viz., (1) Government had been completely unsuccessful in suppressing illicit evil; (2) licensed book-making would reduce illicit betting; (3) there would be a definite and considerable revenue to Government and (4) the tax would be voluntary.

OPPOSITION.

Mr. R. S. Asavle (Bombay North) opposed the Bill.

Mr. S. K. Bole (Nominated) also opposed the Bill.

ALWAYS WRONG.

Sir Reginald Spence, (European, Bombay City) supported the Bill and said in India there were various sorts of gambling from ancient times and he failed to see why they should object betting on horse racing. Referring to Lord Sydenham, he said, Lord Sydenham was not always right in his views.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (Nominated) said he was not prepared to support.

GAMBLING AND GAMBLING

Mr. Hazi Mir Baloch (Karachi) asked the Government that if by introducing bookies, they enhanced their revenue, why not give license to other kinds of gambling also and thus swell their revenue.

DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

The Home Member pointed out that the conditions when Lord Sydenham abolished the bookie system were quite different than what they obtained at present. Bucket shops had increased to an unprecedented extent and carried on their business in very skilful and indigenous ways. It was very difficult for the police to take action as the gamblers left no trace of transactions. He informed the House that the bookies would not be more than twenty. The minimum cash bet would not go beyond Rs. 50 and credit bet Rs. 100.

MORE SUPPORT.

Mr. G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) supported the bill if the clause relating to betting on credit was eliminated.

The Revenue Member (Mr. W. F. Hudson) also supported the Bill and said Lord Sydenham abolished bookies as an experimental measure. Eighteen years had passed since then, and it was proved that the experiment had failed.

NOT FOR GOOD OF INDIA.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola (Mohomedan Bombay) opposed the Bill and warned the House not to be led away by the assurance of the moer of the Bill that the claims of Indian book-makers would be favourably considered by the Western India Turf Club, we cited figures to show that although Western India Turf Club was enriched by Indian money, infinitesimal small amount of money was spent by the club for the purpose of Indian horse breading.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana) supported the bill.

The first reading was taken to a division and was declared carried by 42 votes against 35.

The bill was then read the second time. The Council adjourned till Monday 2 p.m.

PATTEWALLAS PREFERRED TO EXPERTS!

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(Continued from page 1.)

money for a Government which is so ignorant?" (Applause).

DISCOURTECY TO ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar took the Government to task for the unseemly and discourteous manner in which those who were responsible for the Army Department treated the House; for when Sir Abdul Rahim of the Independent Party was speaking on military expenditure not only the Commanner-in-Chief but also the Army Secretary were absent.

Regarding the Finance Bill Mr. Mudaliar congratulated the Finance Member on the valuable and constructive support he had rereived for meetinb his deficit budget from Mr. Anklesaria who had spoken of unitary form of Government and hoped the Finance Member would always turn to that quarter for such constructive suggestions.

BITER BIT.

Mr. Anklesaria protested against the levity of Mr. Mudaliar but the President remarked, amidst laughter, "The Hon'ble Member (Mr. Anklesaria) does not seem to possess element of humour in a public debate."

RESEARCH FOR ECONOMY

Proceeding Mr. Mudaliar quoted series of instances from the latest Gazette of India to show that at a time when the Finance Member was searching for economy and retrenchment Government of India, of which he was a member, was freely and ungrudgingly giving increased allowance with retrospective effect and that at a time when prices were said to be falling. One of the instances referred to the increase of Rs. 1500 in the lea allowances of Governors of Provinces and Mr. Mudaliar aske "Is this not another illustration of unexampled search for economy by the hard-pressed Finance Member?".

Speaking of the Council of elderly statesmen, Mr. Mudaliar reminded the Assembly that he was only the other day an elderly statesman and said:—"If I had alternative of choosing between His Majesty's guest and elderly statesman I would prefer the former". (Laughter).

LIMITED SUPPORT.

Sir Hugh Cocke defended the Government members who were attacked by Mr. Mudaliar.

He assured support to the Bill subject to certain modifications in respect of Income-tax.

THOSE POSTS OF WORD.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said the keen eye of Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar had missed to notice extravagance in this House itself. "Here you have sitting behind Government benches members drawing big big salaries. They are brilliant men in their line and are proving very useful to provincial councils in matters of debate.

NO REFLECTIONS.

"I am not casting any reflection but I say these members sit the whole of the session without saying a word. If you merely want vote you can have your pattewalas to vote. Those members do not want to be in that position. They don't like it. It is the system of Government which is extravagant." (Applause.)

Mr. Sahani said he was glad to get an opportunity to speak as he felt the usual practice was to give preference to Government benches and Muhammadan and European non-official speakers.

(He was asked by members to withdraw his words.)

Mr. Sahani said if the rule required him to withdraw he would. (A voice.—You must withdraw.) Mr. Sahani then withdrew his remarks.

The House was adjourned till to-morrow.

KURDISH RAIDS AGAIN

—:o:—

Turco-Persian Relations In Danger

LONDON, March 19.

Reuter's Teheran correspondent cables that fresh troubles have broken out between Turks and Kurds on the frontier near Mount. Ararat. This has caused anxiety here as the Kurdish raids across the frontier last year nearly led to rupture of Turco-Persian relations. It is also rumoured that there has been serious rioting in Tabriz.—Reuter.

"SWARAJ IS NOT FAR OFF"

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Warning To Foreign Cloth Dealers

TASK BEFORE KARACHI CONGRESS.

Govts'. Delay In Implementing The Agreement.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in 'Young India":—

The Congress will be upon us in a few days from now. The broken up organisations will hardly have been put together by that time. The delegates, half of whom will be ex-prisoners, will hardly have had time to collect themselves. And yet, it will meet with a greater prestige than ever before, and with a consciousness of its new strength born of a knowledge of sufferings undergone by tens of thousands of men, women and children and perhaps unparalleled in history in the sense that the sufferers suffered without retaliation.

But it would be wrong to brood over the sufferings, to exaggerate them, or to be puffed up with pride. True suffering does not know itself and never calculates It brings its own joy which surpasses all other joys. We shall, therebore, be guilty of suicide if we live upon the capital amassed during the past twelve months. Whilst we must try always to avoid occasions for needless suffering, we must ever be ready for them. Somehow or other, those who will walk along the right path cannot avoid suffering notwithstanding the attempt to avoid it. It is the privilege of the patriot, the reformer and, still greater, of the Satyagrahi.

SETTLEMENT THROUGH GOD'S GRACE.

The settlement, provisional though it is, has come through God's grace. During the negotiations there were times when breakdown seemed a certainty. Beyond doubt, the suffering would have been ten times multiplied if a breakdown had taken place. And yet, I would have been obliged to ask the nation to go through it, had an honourable peace proved impossible. But I am not sure that it will be possible to reach the goal without further, wider and deeper suffering. The measure of our purification seems hardly equal to the prize to be won. We have not yet conciously, and on a national scale, got rid of the curse of untouchability, we have not shed distrust of one another. Great though the awakening has been among the rich, they have not yet made common cause with the poor; their life bears no resemblance to that of the poor. Though much progress has been made in the case of drink and drugs, much more yet remains to be done; the progress made is still uncertin. The drunkard has yielded to pressure of public opinion. He has not yet definitely given up the habit. He knows the evil but has not been taught to shun it as poison. The word taught has been used advisedly. The workers have confined their attention to the drink and drug shops, they have not made a serious attempt to touch the heart of the addict. We have not shed the desire for foreign cloth and fineries, nor have the cloth merchants fully realised the magnitude of the wrong they have done to the nation by their trade. Many of them still parade the doctrine of individual freedom. These and several other evils that can be easily recalled show how much still remains to be done in the matter of self-purification. And so, it is little wonder if we do not find the atmosphere of 'Purna' Swaraj pervading us. How far, therefore, the method of consultation and conference will succeed, it is difficult of forecast. This much is certain that argument is not what will carry conviction. The British conviction will be in exact proportion to the strength we have developed. And since the nation has decided that we will acquire strength only through self-purification, if we have not attained the wisdom during these good months of grace to rid ourselves of the evils I have enumerated, then we must go through a fiercer fire of suffering than ever before. Let us, therefore, approach the Congress with a humbled spirit and with a will bent on removing every form of weakness from our amidst. We must not give undue weight to cosferences and the like. The past twelve months have made it clear for us that Swaraj will come when it does, from within, by internal effort, not as a free gift from above or by simple argument.

Their Part Of The Obligation

—:o:—

Reports continue to pour in upon me from Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Bihar, the Punjab, Bengal and other places to the effect that the local authorities are not carrying out the terms of the settlement or are illiberal in giving effect to it. Even prisoners convicted under Sec. 124A of the I. P. C. have not yet been discharged. The fact is, that civil resisters were convicted under many sections, even those dealing with violence. Although they have never done or meant any violence. The Sholapur prisoners numbering about 150, are also not yet discharged. The majority, if not all of them, are no more guilty of violence than I am. They were to be discharged. I cannot understand why hey are being still detained. In Contai, things are reported to be still worse. There the punitive tax is said still to be realised. A procession too is reported to have been broken up. I have drawn attention to these cases in proper quarters and I hope that the settlement will be given effect to by the local authorities. Some delay on the part of the local Governments in giving effect to the settlement was inevitable. But there must be a limit to it. And the continuing exaction of the tax, if the report be true, is an unpardonable and manifest breach of the settlement. So much for the cases covered by the settlement.

There are also the Bengal detenues and other political prisoners It was not possible to press for their discharge as condition of the settlement. But I can assure the public that they were not forgotten. And I am not without hope that they will be discharged in due course. I can only urge patience and in spite of reported laxity on the part of the local authorities a due discharge by us of our part of the obligation. That will enable us more effectively to secure the discharge of those not covered in name by the settlement. In any case, let the public understand that for the Congress it is only a question of months when either the power must pass into the hands of the nation or it must, God forbid, reembark, if no other course is left open, upon the well trodden course of suffering. Those, therefore, who have faith in the national awakening will not be over-hasty or anxious about many things that need to be set right.

Foreign Cloth Dealers

—:o:—

Foreign cloth dealers seem to think that the settlement gives them the licence to carry on their business just as they please. It is true that picketing is to be robbed of every element of compulsion and that those, who feel they have sealed their stock through coercion, are free without the slightest molestation, to unseal their packages. But they must realise that neither will picketing stop altogether nor will public opinion against foreign cloth wane. Complete banishment of foreign cloth is a vital necessity for the nation for all time. so far as we can foresee the future. If these merchants have any faith in the country they must know that Swaraj is not far off. But, whether it is far or near, the agitation against the foreign cloth as against intoxicating drink and drugs will continue. And when Swaraj is attained, among the first measures of such government must be prohibition of foreign cloth and drinks and drugs. One impoverishes the nation, the other destroys the very soul.

"RELY ON MY SUPPORT IN FUTURE EMERGENCY."

Governor On "Innumerable Instances Of Police Bravery."

"NOT ONE OFFICER CONVICTED" CITED AS PROOF OF DISCIPLINE.

H. E. the Governor in the course of his speech at the Police Parade on Wednesday morning said:—

I am glad to have been able on this occasion to present decorations to several members of the Bombay City Police, whom it has been possible to single out for conspicuous services or acts of gallantry. But I am well aware that the splendid reputation which your Force enjoys rests not only on the particular instances which have thus come to notice, but on innumerable instances of bravery and devotion to duty which cannot be mentioned individually because, I am glad to say, there is scarcely a man here who has not contributed to them and thus helped to build up the reputation of the Force as a whole.

TRAFFIC POLICE SWEPT OFF THEIR FEET?

I wish to tell you to-day how very highly I appreciate the standards of loyalty and discipline which all of you have so ably maintained during what has been, perhaps, the most trying time, through which the Bombay City Police have ever passed. In the first place, I am only too well aware of the great extra burden of work itself which the methods of those conducting the recent political campaign have thrown upon you, almost unceasingly, during the last year. At other times, perhaps, such as strikes and riots the burden has been equally heavy while it lasted; but never have there been such constant and sustained demands upon your time and energies as during the continuous campaign with which you have latterly had to cope. I am happy to say that you have borne these heavy demands unflinchingly, ungrudgingly, even when you have come straight after night duty to find yourselves called upon for further duty owing to processions, meetings or the like, there has never been a single complaint. Men on traffic duty have, I am told, continued to direct it on some occasions until they hove even been assaulted and in some cases actually swept off their feet. And I must give a special word of praise, too, to the Special Brand of the C.I.D., who have had particularly heavy and invidious work and unusual difficulties to contend with, and have coped with all in a most admirable manner.

NOTHING BUT ADMIRATION.

And yet, with all this extra work to occupy you, I find that the protection afforded to the public against what I may call ordinary crime has in no way decreased, and as a result the number of crimes affecting the security and property of Bombay's citizens has rather diminished than increased. I have nothing but admiration for the way in which you have maintained your efficiency in this respect and carried out the investigation of crime under circumstances which rendered it more than usually difficult.

But even more than the physical demands made upon you by all this extra burden of work, the demands made upon your discipline and your loyalty itself have during this year, put you to a very severe test, and I am proud to tell you to-day that in my opinion and the opinon of my Government you have emerged triumphantly from this test with a reputation not only unsullied, but higher than ever before.

NOT ONE OFFICER CONVICTED!

From day to day I have heard how you were subjected to continued vilification such as must in time have undermined the morale of a Force less steadfast than this. I have heard, too, how you were constantly made the targets for vile abuse which scarcely fell short of violence. And throughout it all, I have heard with deep admiration how you stood up to all this with a restraint which bespoke nothing but the highest and best discipline, loyalty and self-control. Not one police officer against whom a prosecution has been launched for his actions in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement has been convicted. Nor, I am glad to know, have the insidious attacks made on your loyalty by means of subversive leaflets borne any fruit.

HOW MUCH I ADMIRE YOUR WORK.

Officers and men of the Bombay City Police! I am extremely glad to have been present at your Parade to-day, and to have had this opportunity of telling you how much I admire your work under the gravest difficulties, and I should like to assure you, if assurance is needed, that so long as you preserve the spirit which you have shown during the past, you can rely on my support and sympathy in any emergencies which you may have to face in the future.

"IT IS TOO LATE TO GO BACK"

(Continued From Pape 8.)

rial successes, that Empires are judged at the bar of public opinion and by the verdict of history. It is spiritual things which exalt a nation and by them we shall be remembered when our triumphs are forgotten. Let us grant Federal Constitution to India and let hour hope be that everything in it be so ordered and settled upon best and surest foundations that peace, happiness, truth and justice may flourish as abundantly India as they have done here at Home."

LORD PEEL'S SOLICITUDE FOR THE MUSLIMS.

Lord Peel welcomed Lord Shankey's declaration that the Government would insist on safeguards but he would have liked him to go much further and explain how safeguards were to be worked out and how they were to form an effective part of the new Constitution so that Britain might be able to say that all great interest, responsibility for which still rested on Britain, could be adequately discharged. Lord Peel referred to Irwin-Gandhi negotiations and said that he felt that if anything could put the term to meserable non-cooperation which had done such unfortunate damage to India, it was to be welcomed. Lord Peel urged that Moslems should not be allowed to feel that they were not recognised, because they had been loyal to the Government. He asked if the boycott as an industrial weapon was to be allowed and also asked what proportion of the Prince, Government expected would come into the Federation, whether the Hindu-Moslem settlement was nearer and whether the members of Federal Structure Sub-Committee would be the same as before..

LORD READING'S THREAT.

Lord Reading expressed satisfaction at the fact that the debate showed unanimity on main lines of policy to be pursued in India and said that he was surprised that Lord Marlborough had suggested that the Round Table Conference had, had an adverse effect. On the contrary, Lord Reading declared, the position was much better and pointed out that as result of the Conference Indian leaders who were suspicious of Britain had abandoned the distrust which had been replaced by trust and confidence. Lord Reading welcomed the declaration that safeguards were indispensable and said they had been introduced as much in the interests of India as of Britain. He was anxious that it should be understood that safeguards proposed must be accepted if Central responsibility was to be given. Lord Reading hoped that Agreement among the parties would continue hereafter and all would travel along the same road to reach peace and goodwill in India.

LORD LLOYD'S SYMPATHY MASSES.

Lord Lloyd counselling caution said that the Government was going dangerously fast. He subscribed fully to the policy of development of responsible self-government, but was convinced that India was not yet capable of immediate full self-Government. In these circumstances, the only possible safeguard for the interests of great mass of Indian people and for the great experiment which was being introduced was that ultimate decision should remain with the Parliament.

LORD PASSFIELD'S REPLY.

Lord Passfield winding up the debate made it clear that the Government wished for cooperation of all Parties and they would do their utmost to secure continuance of it, subject to their own necessary responsibility for action. Answering the query regarding what had happened during the last two months, Lord Passfield said that there had been detailed examination of the questions considered by the Federal Structure and other subcommittees together with expert examination of correlated questions. Referring to the question regarding the number of Princes assenting to Federation, Lord Passfield said that the Government had been considering in close conjunction with the Viceroy the best method of facilitating necessary discussion and agreement and Viceroy was dealing with it in constant communication with Mr. Wedgwood Benn. Lord Passfield added that Government's policy was fully concurred with by the Viceroy in whom Government had absolute confidence. The motion was withdrawn.

The new Under-Secretary Mr. Snell who has not yet taken his seat as Peer was present in Strangers Gallery.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Excellent Weather For Planting

TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

While the statistical situation of American Cotton, there are some who are looking for higher prices in view of steady trade buying and bullish factors connected with the prospects of the new American Cotton crop.

It is said that preliminary acreage reduction of 13 per cent and weevil damage of 19 per cent. in 1927 will have close bearing this season. Already there are reports of acreage reduction ranging from 8 to 15 per cent. and Garside reports heavy survival of weevils. Thus both these factors are wellknown to the cotton trade but weather plays most important part in the production. There will be periods of deterioration of the crop but at the moment on the infoormation that we have before us, we believe that the weather conditions are excellent for farm work and planting. As long as weather continues favourable we look for sugging markets and see no reason to be long in the face of bearish statistical situation.

Yesterday in the absence of selling the New York Cotton futures market ruled steady under trade buying and short covering. Prices opened at a rise of 6 to 7 points but declined I point below previous closing on scattered liquidation. At this level improved demand hardened prices by 14 points from the lowest and closed at a rise of 11 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 20 points to 10.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 17 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 10.60c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 8 points but improved on scattered buying. Around the midday some selling cancelled most of the gains. In the afternoon the market was quiet but further trade calling and straddle buying lifted values again. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 12 points to 5.90d. and sales were 6000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton prices declined 3 points. Sakel Egyptian futures lose 5 points and spot declined 25 points. Uppers declined 6 points and Spot Cotton prices lost 15 points. Alexandia market was weak and Sakels declined 53 to 46 points Ashmouni 29 to 32 points.

HIGHER PRICES IN SUMMER.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Market continues steady principally due to trade demand. Textile improvement throughout the World has been maintained and there has been a gradual decrease in American Stocks. Spot Cotton in America is now passing into strong hands and Spinners show more inclination to cover their forward requirements.

As we pointed out before, a mild Winter is reported in America and Garside reports heavy survival of weevils. In 1927, though the preliminary acreage reduction was 13 per cent. the Boll-weevil damage was 19.4 per cent. as compared with 7 per cent in 1926. The fertilizer sales in 1927 were 19 lakhs tons as compared with 23-1/2 lakhs tons in 1926 and so far the fertilizer sales show a reduction of 5-1/2 lakhs tons compared with same period last year. Though temporarily prices may move in a trading range we still look for much higher prices later in the Summer.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 11.00 (2-59 p.m.) Lowest 10.86 (10-55 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends.

Liverpool. Spinners calling more freely. New York cables, no selling pressure actual.

New York. Total notices 1,55,000 for current month. About half taken up by Farmers. Market more two sided. Consumption increasing. Think it a fair purchase now although market may go temporarily lower. Planting making good progress. Dry weather needed.

Reuter's cables:

New York market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by trade buking and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.90

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 207/ equal 4.70.

Difference 120 pts. equal Rs. 53/

New York May (Close) 10.99 equal 5.49.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 207/ equal 4.70.

Difference 79 pts. equal Rs. 35/

Liverpool New York.

(At Liverpool close).

The Whole World

Acclaims the "CONTINENTAL" Tyre as absolutely the "PERFECT TYRE". Whether you are driving in congested traffic or on slippery surfaces or the open road, you can always rely on the grip of the "CONTINENTAL" tread. Owing to scientifically arranged deep incisions of the tread the tyre can be worn right down without the pattern losing its effectiveness.

Bear this in mind when you are renewing the Tyres and specify.

May 81, Oct. 64. (American points.)

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 18.

May	10.99+.12
July	11.24+.11
October	11.56+.13
December	11.77+.14
January	11.85+.14
Middling Spot	10.95+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 18.

March	10.85+.17
May	10.99+.12
Middling Spot	10.60+.15

New York: 10-55 (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	—
May	10.87
July	11..12

New York: Noon Call.

March	10.77
May	10.96
July	11..21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to great Britain	12,000
Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	6,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 18. Opening	Closing
March		5.79—.04
April		5.81—.04
May	5.80	5.84—.04
June		5.88—.04
July	5.88	5.92—.04
August		5.96—.04
September		5.99—.04
October	5.99	6.03—.04
November		6.07—.04
December		6.11—.04
January	6.10	6.14—.04
February		6.18—.04
March		6.22—.04
Middling Spot		5.90—.12

INDIAN COTTON.

Livetrpool, Mar. 18.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.63
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.55
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.59
Oomra Good	3.89
Oomra Fully Good	4.09
Oomra Fine	4.29
Bengal Good	3.69
Bengal Fully Good	3.84
Bengal Fine	3.99
Scinde Fully Good	3.84
Scinde Fine	3.99
Scinde Superfine	4.14

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT IN KARNATAKA

—:o:—

(ContinUued from page 4.)

the market. The Sholapur mills and the Katau Makanji and such others who are able to compete in finer varieties with any of the foreign mills are also unfortunately engaged in producing khaddar-like cloth. I can assure the millowners that even if they cease to produce an inch of khaddar they have got large field for other cloths. One thing more regarding the Association. It issues to all its constituents labels guaranteeing the cloth bearing the lable as genuine Swadeshi. The boycotted Mills also use these lables. The moffussil workers and the customers are put in to confusion by this lable and in many cases they purchase the cloth as pure Swadeshi. The Association ought to issue, if at all necessary, two kinds of lables one for purely Swadeshi Mills and the other for the Boycotted Indian Mills if they cannot dismember the latter.

Their Co-operation is equally necessary in the matter of yarn. All the Mills which produce yarn ought to send their samples and rates to workers in this field. As in the case of cloth the mills ought to study the wants of weaving centres and try to replace the present boycotted yarn by their products. Herein also the workers meet with a number of difficulties which they cannot solve without the co-operation of experts. I would suggest to all such mills as manufacturer yarn to maintain a show roow of their manufactures in all the important weaving centres in Karnatak and to have an expert who can explain the technical difficulties raised by the weavers and yarn merchants. In this respect also the mill-owners have an extensive field to capture. But they are now engaged in producing yarn of count less than twenty so that they may carry on their unfair competition with Khaddar. I have to make an earnest appeal to the mill-owners to consider the matter seriously and in their own interest as well as in the interest of the motherland to give up this competition with Khaddar and enter into the competition with boycotted cloth and yarn on which the Nation is spending so much energy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

March	9.26
May	9.26
July	9.37
September	9.43
October	9.57
November	9.57
January	9.71
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.65

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM POSTAL UNION

DELHI, March 18.

The Gen. Secretary, All-India Muslim Postal and R. M. S. Union writes:—

Mr. Sams, Director-General of Posts granted an interview today to Mr. Haji Abdulharoon, M. L. A., and Messrs. Swabessy and Basharatullah who explained charges against the old combined union and particular problems of Muslims Justifying the existence of the All-India Muslim Union. Mr. Sams promised to help in the solution of difficulties. He appreciated the idea of a federated body representing various beliefs. The Muslim Union proposes issuing a monthly organ from April to improve the social economic and departmental status of members.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru	10500	...	@24Mar
*Hankow ,,	4104	15 Mar.	28 Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	19 Mar.	29 Mar.
*Tsushima,	6754	29 Mar.	2 April
Haruna ,,	10500	...	7 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
Suwa ,,	11000	2 April	19 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
Chinyo ,,	22000	14 April	21 April

*Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
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Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum.
Endowment Rs. 20
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No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
For Agency and other particulars please apply
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Jamnagar (Kathiawar).

Amusements

alto Talkies
Last Day at 6-30 & 10 P. M.
The Star of "The Last of Mrs. Cheney."
NORMA SHEARER
In a Gorgeous Talking Picture
THEIR OWN DESIRE
The Romantic Story of Hearts Adrift.
TO-MORROW
at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

THE CAPITOL
LAST DAY TO-DAY
AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's All-Talkie Comedy with a whirlwind of Breezy humour
With
MARIE DRESSLER, POLLY MORAN and LEILA HYAMS

Commencing
Saturday, 21st March
An exciting story of Bhil Romance, Devotion and Religious Consecration.
THE ARCHER
Featuring
MASTER NAVINCHANDRA
MISS LOBO, MR. NIZAM, MR. APTE, Etc.
Story and Photography by
CHIMANLAL LUHAR, B. Sc.
DIRECTION BY
HARSHADRAI MEHTA
Produced by
MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTIONS.
DON'T MISS.
VISHNU
CINEMA
Dubash Theatre.
Remember. "It's a Mehta-Luhar. Never-to-be-Missed."

EMPIRE
THEATRE.
6-30 AND 10 P. M.
The World's Greatest Emotional Actress:
NORMA TALMADGE
In her first Talking Picture.
'NEW YORK NIGHTS'
The Drama of a Chorus Girl, who bartered her beauty for luxury.

EMPRESS
TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE PERFECT INDIAN TALKIES
produced by
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
In Their Sound Studios at Calcutta.
20 VARIETY ITEMS 20
Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
A Super German—Jewel in 8 Reels
"THE TREASURE OF ATLANTIS"
NEXT SATURDAY
JACK HOLT
IN
"THE TIGRESS"
Directed by
GEORGE B. SEITZ.

SHIPPING NEWS
—OR— Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
March 19.
Begum, Robb, Calcutta.
Ormara, Hutchard, Calcutta.
Risaldar, Pratt, Java.
Arabia, Ferrara, Java.
Genoa, Bonzamino, Marmagoa.
British Soldier, Mackenzie, Abadan.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Rangoon.
DEPARTURE.
March 20.
Varela, Eudie, Busrah.
LOADING.
March 19.
Steamer Britisr Soldier for Abadan.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S S Ranpura:—The P & O S N Coy's English Mail Steamer Ranpura, is expected to arrive here to-day from London with the outward mails of the 5th instant, a general cargo and 110 passengers.
S S Begum:—The T M Coy's steamer Begum arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Risaldar:—The T M Coy's steamer Risaldar arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.
S S Ormara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Ormara arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.
S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalapalaka arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.
S S Genoa:—The M Italiana steamer Genoa arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.
S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.
S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Bombay, March 19.
3 City of Cairo Karachi N F, K N and Co.
5 Silverpine New York, 22-3 Volkart Bros.
7 Arabia, Genova, 29-3, F T & M I S N.
11 Clan Macbean Porebunder 19/3 J Finlay and Co.
12 Lichtenfels, Karachi 25/3 L Edwards Ltd.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 St. Quentin, Hamburg, 21-3, Graham T Co.
15 Karoa E Africa 25/3, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Heinan Maru, Rangoon, 22-3, Scindia S N Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 20-3, M M & Co.
5 Shingo Maru, Kobe, 21-3, O S Kaisha.
7 Jalavijaya, Akyab, 22/3, Scindia S N Co.
9 Risaldar, Karaihi, 21-3, T Morrison & Co.
12/13 Hankow Maru, Japan 25/3, N Y Kaisha.
14 Shanghai Maru, Japan, 20-3, O S Kaisha.
16 Laxmi, Aleppy, 20-3, R Assaria, and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
B Strudsholm Malabar Coast 22/3 National S S Co.
C R Ellora, Rangoon, 22-3, M M & Co.
M Bahaduri, Jamnagar, 19-3, B S N Co.
F Akbar, Red Sea Ports, 21-3, T M & Co.
N Goalpara, Calcutta, 21/3 M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Moldevia 3-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-4-31
Viceroy of India 16-4-31
Naldera 24-4-31
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa, 26-3-31 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
City of Cairo 20/3/31 K N Co.
City of London 24-3-31 K N Co.
City of Cardiff 12-3-31 K N Co.
FROM OSLO.
Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels, 24-3-31, L Edwards
FROM HULL.
Ariosto 22/3/31 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Biocumfontecia, 18-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Samaria, 4/3/31 (Tourists).
Belganland, 17-3-31 (Tourists).
Knoxville City 11-4-31 M M & Co.
Silverpine, 21-3-31, L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Aquileia 7-4-31, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 21-3-31, L T Co.
Pilsna, 28-3-31, L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru 27/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 18/3/31 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30/3/31 N Y Kaisha
Mantua 1-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 20-4-31
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 27-3-31, P O S. N.
Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.
Khandalla 11-4-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Ranchi, 4-4-31, P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 21-3-31, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumma N F M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverpine, N F Volkart Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
St. Quentin, NF, G T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Shanghai Maru, 16-3-31, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Hankow Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor NF. M M Co
Goalpara, NF, M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, N F S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, N F F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Ranchi P and O S N Co.
Ranpura, P, & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumana MF M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverpine, Volkart Bros.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Shanghai Maru, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru O S Kaisha
Hankow Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
St. Quentin, Graham T Co.
Lichtenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR BUSREH.
Barpeta M M & Co,
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor T M Co.
Goalpara, M M & Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karoa, M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Lichtenfels, 19-3-31.
Jalavijaya, 18-3-31.
Indira, 18-3-31.
Strudsholm, 18-3-31.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, March 19.
S S Honolulu Maru, Agents O S Kaisha, Ltd, from Yokohama:—27 cases toys, 18 cases rubber goods, 13 cases silk goods.
From Tokyo:—105 cases cotton yarn, 104 cases beer, 30 cases Lion dentfrice.
From Nagoya:—335 cases porcelainware, 144 cases cotton shirtings, 700 cases alum and 146 cases glassware.
From Koka:—156 cases glassware, 35 cases cotton yarn, 269 cases shirting, 7 cases rubber goods, 78 cases canvas shoes, 30 cases glue, 300 packages metal sand, 640 kegs paint, 110 kegs coal tar, 135 bundles pipe fittings, 167 cases enamel, 100 cases sulphur, 189 casks brassware, 13334 bags rice.
From Kobe:—139 cases cotton shirting, 81 cases glassware, 35 cases camphor, 53 cases rubber goods, 590 cases canvas shoes, 44 cases royan and cotton mixed goods, 195 cases straw boards, 1634 pieces ashen logs, 143 cases royan goods, 43 casks coal tar and 80 casks chemicals.
From Moji:—2200 bags cement, 52 bales straw boards, 100 bales brassware, 15 cases vegetable wax.
From Hongkong:—2701 bags beans, 53 cases raw silk, 30 cases cotton socks, 16 cases silk P. goods, 95 cases sugar candy.
From Canton:—1475 bags cassia, 22 bags China roots and 18 cases glassware.
From Shanghai:—998 bags beans 125 bales cotton yarn and 17 bales raw silk.
From Singapore:—146 cases auto springs, 572 bags betelnuts, 907 bags sago flour, 24 bags nut megs, and 48 bags gum benzamin.
From Colombo:—168 bales mattress fibre, 100 bags aricanuts, 149 bags chests tea.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Mar. 19.
S S Ranpura, for London:—6 cases woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co, 10 cases bristles, J A Begbie & Co. 5 bales animal skin, H M Ghanfar, 15 bales animal skin, Punjab National Bank, Ltd, 2 bales animal skin, M Nissim.
For Bourgos:—25 bales cotton yarn, D Sassoon & Co.
For Alexandretta:—55 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
S S Kohistan for Dunkirk:—1500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Sndicate.
S S Ranchi, for Marseilles:—4000 cwts groundnut seed and 2000 cwts castor seed, Birla Bros.
S S Lichtenfels, for Hamburg:—2000 cwts castor seed Stranse & Co, 570 bales cotton, raw, Patel Cotton Co, 55 bales cotton raw, V Curumsey.
For Antwerp:—150 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co, 100 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co, 55 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co, 110 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co, 110 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd. 6000 cwts castor seed Strause & Co, 7000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
For Rotterdam:—260 cwts kerete seed and 13860 cwts jowari, Ralli Bros, 7200 cwts ground nut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.
For Ghent:—50 bales cotton fly, P. D Vora, 55 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co, 550 bales cotton raw, B Manji & Co, 55 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co, 110 bales cotton raw, Gill & Co.
S S Quentin, for Hamburg:—6000 cwts ground nut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy, 2000 cwts ground nut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co, 5000 cwts ground nut oil cakes, U T Suren, 605 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd, 50 bales wool raw, K Esmail, 140 bales cotton fly, V A Sane.
For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, K Dinshaw & Co. 110 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.
S S Silverpine, for New York:—41 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.
For Tavre:—550 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.
S S Domola, for Havre:—550 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.
S S Arabia, for Genoa:—1600 cwts ground nut seed and 1000 cwts castor seed T S Thadani & Sons, 9100 cwts castor seed, 3000 cwts. ground nuts and 6500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros, 2000 cwts ground nut seed, Birla Bros, 1000 cwts linseed, R Ratilal & Co, 110 bales cot raw, Kotak & Co, 125 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd, 55 bales cot ton raw, Patel Cotton Co.
For Marseilles:—2000 cwts ground nuts, R Ratilal & Co.
S S Genova, for Genoa:—1000 cwts linseed, T S Thadani & Sons, 300 cwts joowar and 60 cwts. choli, Italindia Cotton Co, 1000 cwts linseed, Birla Bros, 165 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co, 20 bales cot ton raw, R Shantilal & Co.
For Port-Said:—48 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.
For Pirams:—18 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.
For Smyrna:—4 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.
For Varna:—40 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.
S S Shanghai Maru, for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros, 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co, 150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd, 300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co, Ltd.
For Yokkouchi:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.
S S Hankow Maru, for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 850 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd, 200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros. 374 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.
For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.
For Yokohama:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.
For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.
S S Shingo Maru, for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Yokkaichi:—350 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.
For Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd, 3000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—
DALAL STREET OPERATORS LOOK FOR DECLINE

Bombay, Mar. 19.
As Wall-Street operators are influencing the trend of cotton prices on the New York Cotton Exchange, Dalal Street operators of the Bombay share market have thrown a challenge to cotton operators, particularly option dealers. It is reported that Dalal Street operators have bought to-day the right "to put" on 30,000 Bales at a fixed basis of Rs. 200/ on Broach A/M. delivery at a premium of Rs. 1/12. The offers were ready taken by option dealers but this business had a somewhat unfavourable effect on the market. The market opened at Rs. 208/ for Broach A/M. delivery in sympathy with higher New York quotation. There was steady flow of buying orders which lifted up prices to Rs. 209/8 but large business in options had a depressing effect and prices relapsed to Rs. 207/12.
Liverpool opened quiet but steady at a rise of 5 points.
The local market ruled dull and quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	207
Broach J/A	213/4
Oomra May	184
Oomra May	181/8
Bengal March	164/8
Bengal May	161/8

The local market will remain closed on Saturday but forward business will be done as usual as there are time restrictions.

...SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, March 19.

March	152-60	+2-00
une	147-30	+3-10
Sept.	143-70	+2-80

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, March 19.
100 Chaterbhuj Jetha Palej 213 1/4.
100 G G Kesha & Co. Hansi 8 on to Bengal.
96 G G Kesha & Co. Nagur 180.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Amraoti 186 1/2.
50 Volkart Bros. Maheji 181 1/2.
50 A Damodar Bhavi 170.
50 Kotak & Co, Porbandur 178.
43 Toyomankwa Vadal 181.
103 G G Kesha Dharangaon 3 off to Umra.
66 P R Vakharria Sutona 181 1/2.
51 Khatau Makanji Latur 170.
34 Mithubhai Nathoo Banusa 186.

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, March 19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	4	0
Silver, Ready	44	12	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	40	7	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	45	0	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.
Bombay, Mar. 19.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 35/1 Highest Rs. 35/8 Lowest Rs. 34/12 Closing Rs. 35/
Grundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 35/7 Highest Rs. 35/9 Lowest Rs. 34/12 Closing Rs. 35/2/6

A SPECIAL TRAIN
TO PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE
IN UPPER INDIA
SPECIAL FEATURES
SAMAIYA DARSHAN AT CHHAPAIYA.
(for followers of Swaminarayen faith)
at Benares on the day of Eclipse Bath at Ganges
Particulars from
THE PUBLICITY & ADVERTISING SUPERINTENDENT,
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
CHURCH GATE, BOMBAY.

SANDAL SOAP

Made by the Makers of the Famous
HIMANI SNOW
Its Perfume and Quality will Delight you
Show Room and Depot:—
INDIA HOUSE,
Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
Made by—
HIMANI WORKS,
CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
9, Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA.
(Estd. 1906.)
Before taking out a Life Assurance Policy it is better to apply all the rigid tests for a good Company.
THE "NATIONAL"
will surpass any other Company in these tests.
(1) Indian Capital—Indian Management—for the benefit of Indians.
(2) The Company has never contested a claim on a technicality.
(3) The low safe rates of premium provide maximum assurance at minimum cost.
The "NATIONAL" keeps well ahead of the times and its policy of 'fair and square dealing' which began with its founding, ever since 1906, has been continuous.
R. G. DAS and CO. Managers.
Bombay Branch, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.
Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.
To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.
Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1931.

"IT IS TOO LATE TO GO BACK"

Lord Sankey's Defence Of R. T. C. Policy

"NO SAFEGUARDS, NO RESPONSIBILITY.", SAYS READING

Lord's Debate On India.

The Duke of Marlborough denied that Round Table Conference or any subsequent Conference held in London or India could take the place of the Simon Commission. The Duke invited the Government to declare whether they accepted the safeguards mentioned by Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons on 26th January, and asked, if so, what would happen if the existence of safeguards made the Agreement with India uncertain and possibly ineffective. He concluded by asking whether Irwin-Gandhi conversations were likely to conduce to the peace and prosperity of India and whether the Agreement was likely to be fruitful.

LORD SANKEY'S REPLY.

Lord Sankey thanked the Duke of Marlborough for bringing the motion forward and expressed the opinion that the debate would be of real help to those who were engaged in the anxious and difficult task which was outside ordinary party politics. Lord Sankey, thought, however that the first sentence "to call attention to the increasing gravity of the situation in India" was more appropriate when set down two months ago. For the situation had greatly improved in the interval. With regard to the second sentence Lord Sankey stated that he would explain quite briefly why the Round Table Conference had produced not adverse, but good effect and one which was likely to improve Britain's future position in India.

Lord Sankey paid a tribute at the outset to the Indian Delegates who came to England under unfavourable climatic conditions and despite much hostile criticism. He said that he desired to place on record at the earliest possible moment the contribution they had made to the deliberations. Lord Sankey said that their desire to settle some form of Responsible Government for India was only equalled by their knowledge of law and practice of Federal Constitutions.

TRIBUTE TO SIMONITES.

Lord Sankey also congratulated the House of Lords on the help that the Round Table Conference had received from Peers who were members of the Conference, paying tribute in this connection to Earl Russel "whose passing away has caused deep regret among his many friends on both sides of this House and outside it as well. He was a tower of strength to the unfortunately small number of Labour Peers, and a "Rupert" of the debate. No body was more sorry than I that the reply to Lord Marlborough is no longer in the capable hands of the late Earl Russel as it would have been, had he remained with us." Lord Sankey continued that there were two other distinguished members of the Lords to whom both England and India were indebted, namely, Lord Burnham and Earl Strathcona, who were members of the famous Statutory Commission whose work would be remembered with gratitude by all reasonable men. They had endured many months of great physical fatigue and great mental anxiety. They had produced a report which would always hold a prominent place among the British State documents. Their recommendations deserved most careful consideration "and the fact that the Conference has gone beyond them is due to the patriotic action of Indian Princes who declared on their arrival in England for an All-India Federation."

"That was the ideal which the Statutory Commission had set before themselves, but they saw it "through the glass darkly" Now it had entered into the realm of practical politics and India is watching the dream that is coming to birth."

CONCLUSIONS ONLY PROVISIONAL.

Having pointed out that as far as the discussion on Statutory Commission's Report was concerned, Lord Marlborough could put down a motion on the subject whenever he liked Lord Sankey proceeded to discuss the Round Table Conference proposals. He pointed out that the members were not plenipotentiaries. They were prepared to examine facts and make suggestions. The Federal Structure Committee in particular had not aimed at drafting the Constitution. Even if it had had time for it, it would not have attempted to make final proposals, for the members recognised that they did not possess the monopoly of wisdom. They felt there was a large body of experts and informed views both in England and India which were not only entitled to be consulted but whose opinion would be of real value in reaching satisfactory solution.

Their report, therefore, had been purposely drafted so as to leave many questions open and the Committee's conclusions were inevitably to a large extent provisional. Lord Sankey reminded the House that such a constitution could not be produced at express speed, but opined that there was no Indian problem which was insoluble. "It is perfectly possible to draft the Federal Constitution which will be fair and just to everybody and with the precedents before us, combined wisdom of the East and the West can and will do so. As far as British politics is concerned, the future of India does not depend upon Party manoeuvres. Much as I respect individual opinion, it appears to me that the collective conscience of the nation will exercise itself in a matter like this more surely than individual conscience—and I have no misgivings as to the ultimate result of our labours. There are undoubtedly some of our fellow-countrymen who are of opinion that the Round Table Conference was profound mistake. We hope to convince them that they are wrong."

RESPONSIBILITY WITH "SAFEGUARD"

Lord Sankey proceeded to outline the main recommendations of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's Report, suggesting that it might justly be described as "Indian responsibility with due safeguards for the interests of both Britain and India." Lord Sankey reminded the House that the basic assumption of the Report was that recognition of the principle that, subject to certain special provisions, responsibility for the Federal Government of India should rest in future upon Indians themselves. He then turned to Lord Marlborough's inquiry regarding safeguards and said, that apart from Defence and Foreign Relations which were reserved to the control of the Governor-General, special provisions would be inserted which were intended to give him adequate powers, amongst other things, in respect of Minorities and Finance and in respect of any breakdown of the constitution. "These special provisions are generally referred to as "safeguards" My answer to Lord Marlborough is these "safeguards" are indispensable and if they are satisfactory, it will be wise to defer to Indian views and desires on other details, because it is Indians who will have to work the constitution."

TRIBUTE TO LORD READING

Lord Sankey declared that answer to the criticism that the system placed too much upon the Governor-General was in the nature of a paradox; for, the more responsible Indians became the better would the proposed Constitution work. If they acted as wise and responsible statesmen, there need be no anxiety about the future. It was to be hoped and expected that "safeguards" entrusted to the Governor-General would be rather in power than in use. Referring to Finance, Lord Sankey pointed out the necessity of securing India's present commitments and handling properly her future borrowings. He said that her credit and stability must be maintained and pointed out that this subject had passed the critical eye and gained considered approval of experts. Lord Sankey acknowledged the assistance rendered by Lord Reading in the matter of finance and then reviewed briefly some of the Sub-Committee's main proposals mentioning the points on which decision had still to be reached. He pointed out that the recommendations of all Sub-Committees were available in blue-book and the Government of India's statement on the conclusions of Irwin-Gandhi conversations, in white paper.

THE GRIM ALTERNATIVES

Lord Sankey proceeded: "Such is the result of our Labours and such proposals which we have ventured to put forward that it will be quite easy to pick holes in them. That will be tempting, but will not be a valuable contribution to our deliberations. It is one thing to criticise, another to create. We are not here to pull down; we are here to build up. Let me again and for the last time turn back to that part of Marlborough's question which refers to socalled adverse effect produced by proceedings of Round Table Conference.

What is to be our policy in India? What do you want? What are the alternatives? Do you desire India companioned by content or do you desire India seething with sedition?

Whichever you select, you will have to make some sacrifice. If you choose conciliation, you will gain nearly all you desire and you will lose but little. If you resort to repression, your military expenditure will go up, your revenue returns and your trading receipts will go down and your difficulties wil increase and multiply. Put up the sword. Appeal to force is bankruptcy of statecraft. You may indeed impose peace but you will produce desert. Of one thing rest assured: The future of India is no longer in the melting-pot. The metal of her new constitution is being hammered out on the anvil of public opinion. It is natural and to be expected that sparks should fly. Some people are fond of fire-works. But sparks fly forgotten—a moment seen and then gone for ever. The true metal remains.

BRITISH PLEDGES TO INDIA.

Continuing Lord Sankey said "Give me leave to sum up the situation in which we find ourselves. We never went to India to conquer. We went there to trade. The inherited genius of our race and some fostering star have given us an Empire, but it is the Empire which we hold in trust for many creeds and nations whose classes and whose communities are entitled to our protection. Rightly or wrongly, we have educated Indians in Western ideals. Rightly or wrongly we have encouraged them to adopt western ways. Rightly or wrongly we have introduced them to western representative institutions and admitted them to our councils. The very language of their Legislative Assembly—language of the Congress itself—is our own mother tongue. They have learned something more than the catchwords of the Western civilisation. Time after time, we have given them pledges; time after time, we have held out hopes to them. The Liberal Government introduced Morley-Minto Reforms; The Coalition Government authorised the Montague-Chelmsford Declaration and the Parliament itself passed the Government of India Act in 1919 with its preamble of promises and its partial grant of representative Government.

IT IS TOO LATE TO GO BACK.

"Lord Irwin, the present Viceroy, the great Conservative statesman in whom the Labour Party has implicit confidence, has carried on the tradition. The Statutory Commission itself declared All-India Federation as the goal to be aimed at. The Prime Minister, with very general assent, put a coping stone to the arch in the last speech he made at the Round Table Conference. Mr. Baldwin' speaking in the Commons on January 26, said "We are His Majesty's Opposition and, if it should happen that we should change places with Right Honourable Gentlemen opposite, what do honourable members behind me suppose our duty would be? We have only one duty and that one duty is to try to implement as far as we can what has been done in the Conference."

My Lords, it is too late to go back. We cannot stand still.

The least dangerous course—it is the only safe course—it is the most honourable course—is to go forward. It is our traditional policy. It has been the secret of our success. Then will follow settled Government, material prosperity and the reign of law. Finance is undoubtedly important; defence is undoubtedly important; law and order are undoubtedly important. I yield to no man in my desire to see them amply and safely secured; but, though I am anxious for something more than triumph of our trade. I am still more jealous for the reputation of our statesmanship. It is by their moral actions, not by their mate-

(Cotinued on page 6.)

INDIAN DUTIES ON GOLD TRADE.

—:o:—

France's Move To Secure Withdrawal

"REPRISAL OUT OF QUESTION"

LONDON, March 18.

Paris.—The French Minister of Commerce has written to the Lyons Chamber of Commerce that he is doing his utmost to secure withdrawal of the new Indian duties on gold thread, but Tariff reprisals, at least for the moment, are out of question.—Reuter.

NAVAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY

—:o:—

"Participation In Drafting Unnecessary For U. S."

LONDON, March 18.

Washington.—As a result of long Trans-Atlantic telephone conversation with General Dawes and Mr. Dwight Morrow in London, Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State, declared that it now appeared unnecessary for the United States to participate in the drafting of the Naval Agreement between Britain, France and Italy.—Reuter.

CLOSER LIB-LAB UNION?

—:o:—

Tuesday's Meeting To Decide Issue

L. G. SUPPORTS SIR A SINCLAIR

LONDON, March 18.

Rumours of a closer Liberal-Labour Association and even the possibility of Mr. Lloyd George accepting a portfolio in the Labour Cabinet were rife in the evening prior to the meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party mentioned earlier, at which, however, nothing definite was done and on the motion of Mr. Lloyd George the meeting was adjourned to 24th March, when the whole attitude of the Party towards Government will be considered. Sir Archibald Sinclair read a letter resigning the Chief Whipship owing to "general division of opinion in the Party."

L. G. SUPPORTS SIR A. SINCLAIR.

Mr. Lloyd George made a statement that he stood by Sir A. Sinclair that it was a serious position, and he did not feel he could call upon any other member of the party to submit to the indignity to which he (Sir A. Sinclair) had been subjected. —Reuter.

KHADI WORKER ON SEDITION CHARGE

For Distributing Leaflets On Swadeshi?

PROSECUTION SANCTIONED 3 DAYS AFTER ARREST

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR CITY, Mar. 18.

Quite a sensation prevails in the city on account of the arrest and prosecution of Sjt. Kundanlal, a local Khadibhandar worker, under a charge of distributing seditious literature. This is the first prosecution of its kind in the history of Jaipur.

Briefly the facts of the case are that on March 11th some Hindi leaflets purporting to arouse public feeling towards Swadeshism were distributed in the city. It is alleged that Sjt. Kundanlal distributed these leaflets and was arrested by a head constable. It is believed that the arrest was made by neither any Sub-Inspector nor any officer having warrant of arrest. Sjt. Kundanlal was kept in police custody for about 93 hours after arrest without any remand. The police refused bail and interviews. The case was taken before the City Magistrate on 16th March. Messrs. Raghunathsahai Sharma, Chirunjilal Agrawal, Ramgopal Sharma, Munshi Motilal Soni and several others appeared for the accused. It transpired during proceeding that sanction for Sjt. Kundanlal's prosecution was procured three days after the arrest and all this time he was kept in the lock-up without sanction. After charge was framed the case was postponed to the 17th instant

COTTON-SPINNERS WELCOME DELHI AGREEMENT

—:o:—

Their Hope Of Discontinuance Of Boycotting & Picketing

LONDON, March 18.

The Cotton-spinners and Manufacturers Association and the Federation of Master Cotton-spinners Associations in a statement welcome the improvement which the Gandhi-Irwin agreement reveals. The statement says they desire to do nothing calculated to impair it in any way, but at the same time, they are very doubtful if boycotting and picketing have been discontinued. "Information we have hitherto is that there is little change. Goods are still held up, and are not moving into consumption, boycott and picketing being as effective as ever in Calcutta."—Reuter.

KARACHI'S CIVIC ADDRESS TO MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

KARACHI, Mar. 16.

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Jamaiyat Ulemahind wires

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the forthcoming session of the Jamaiyat Ulema Hind. A grand mandap is in course of construction and will be completed by the 22nd instant. Sind-Moslem Students' Conference will also be held in this mandap. The Karachi Municipality has decided to present an address of welcome to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President-elect of the Jamaiyat. Letters and telegrams from well-known Ulemas and distinguishtd leaders from all over the country intimating desire to attend the session are daily pouring in. Muslim citizens are working with great interest and sincerity for the success of the Jamaiyat session.

CASUALTIES IN COMMUNAL RIOT

LUCKNOW, March 17.

(Delayed)—According to official information, casualties in injured. The Deputy Su- the Agra communal riots are one killed and 17 perintendent of Police had to fire a revolver. Sporadic riots were in progress throughout the day. No more detai's are at present available regarding the riots. —A.P.

The Board of Directors Poona Central Co-operative Bank has protested against the recent Government order, directing the levy of audit fees of annas two per cent on the working capital of all agricultural societies, as "calculated to retard the progress of societies, Supervising Unions, and of Central Banks". and it has urged Government to suspend the operation of its orders in this behalf."

"A Forest Of Styles."

—:o:—

..."NEW DELHI ADDS TRAGIC CHAPTER TO ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA."

"MUCH NOBLER RESULTS AT LESS LABOUR AND COST MIGHT HAVE BEEN!

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

Striking impression regarding New Delhi architecture and America's interest in Indian Architecture were given in a press interview to-day by Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee an Indian architect who has just returned from a tour in America. Giving his impressions of American interest in Indian art he said "Satisfied with her own plentiful resources and not engaged in political and commercial exploitation of backward nations America has joined in the exploitation of intellectual and artistic and spiritual treasures of the Eastern people. America cannot disdain anything of value which even the most backward nation has produced in the domain of culture. Human culture is now becoming one and universal and in America a new synthesis is dawning. I am sure India will get her proper place in the building up of universal culture" Mr. Chatterjee says that American opinion about Indian art and culture is very high and that Americans are afraid that just as the effect of accident upon the art and architecture of Japan was distressing, the same devastation might occur in India.

Mr. Chatterjee, asked about his impression of New Delhi, said "New Delhi adds a tragic chapter to the architectural history of India. To my mind although the Secretariat and adjoining edifices are imposing to some extent judged from a western standard to which educated India is getting slowly accustomed, much nobler architecture with a spontaneous appeal to Indian instincts might have been produced at less labour and cost. There is a batter of styles a babel of techniques. Indian architecture from the Budhistic period down to the ages of the great Moguls are mingled pellmell with Italian renaissance and other foreign types, only to make out a confused forest of styles which does not appeal to the Indian soul. The domes look unhappy and discordant. The gardening is generally good. The town planning of New Delhi cannot be commended. So far as architecture is concerned, it is monotonous and often perplexing. Residential quarters are poor both collectively and singularly".

"GANDHI COMING TO LONDON TO BREAK UP EMPIRE!"

—:o:—

Churchill Denounces "Surrender" Policy.

MR. ERULKAR NOT ALLOWED TO REFUTE ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, March 19.

Many Indians were among a crowded mass meeting under auspices of the India Empire Society at Albert Hall. Mr. Churchill in a speech denouncing the policy of "surrender" in India declared that "the Socialist and subversive enemy have been thrown into disarray by the breakdown of their plans to entice the Conservatives out to India", but they were arranging their forces for a renewed attack. Mahatma Gandhi was coming to London to discuss the best means of breaking up the Empire, but this time the Conservatives would be ready. Concluding, Mr. Churchill dwelt on the dangers of Brahmin domination of India and the necessity of protecting the minorities.

The meeting adopted with acclamation a resolution moved by Lord Burnham that India primarily needed an orderly and just Government, based on the effectual upholding of the direct authority of the King Emperor, and that "further weakness in high places in the hope of conciliating a small fraction of the population will injure the defences of India, the welfare of masses, the protection of minorities and immense British interests in India."

Lord Burnham declared that the Irwin-Gandhi treaty must be regarded as a triumph of lawlessness and a masterpiece of casuistry.

MR. ERULKAR GAGGED

Mr. Erulkar, Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, informs Reuter that he offered, on behalf of the Indian Chamber of Commerce to speak in opposition to Mr. Churchill at tonight's meeting, but permission was refused. He was also informed that question would not be allowed.—Reuter.

TWO ILLUSIONS DISPELLED.

—:o:—

"TIMES" AND THE LORDS DEBATE

LONDON, March 19.

"The Times" in a leading article draws attention to the significance of the Albert Hall meeting and the debate in the Lords coming on the eve of St. George's bye-election and expresses the opinion that the functions "may or may not have been timed to coincide with the eve of the poll, but anyway the real danger to Conservatism was averted before they occurred. "The Times" notes that the Lords debate dispelled two illusions which were implicit in the motion before the House; firstly, relating to the recognition of the importance and value of the Simon Report, and secondly regarding the safeguards speaking on which Lord Sankey, who was a little too prone to detail in describing the suggested Federal Structure, was wise enough to refer the House to the simple statement in the published documents of the special provision which it is proposed to put forward for consideration.—Reuter.

BAN ON SOVIET TRADE

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TORY SUGGESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 19.

Replying to the Conservative question in the House of Commons, enquiring which countries prohibited or restricted importation of goods from Soviet Russia, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade mentioned Rumania, Canada, Belgium, France, United States and Yugoslavia. There was thereupon a series of supplementary questions by Conservatives suggesting that these restrictions would make Russian dumping far worse in Great Britain and asking why import of Russian goods in Great Britain should not be prohibited. To this no reply was returned.—Reuter.

WAITER'S NO TO EX-KAISER.

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LONDON, March 19.

Reuter's corespondent at Cologne cables that Zoubkoff, former dishwasher who married the ex-Kaiser's sister, has refused the ex-Kaiser's offer to provide him with Villa and pension if he gives up acting as waiter in restaurants in Luxemburg which display notices in their windows to effect: "Here you may be served by ex-Kaiser's brother-in-law."—Reuter.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.